rENTS.

NEE SHOW
P. M.
7, 8-45, 10-15.
CTURES
—
HDOWS
LDS AND
FORD
Cinema
JUNCTION

PATHE
6-30 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE At 4 P. M.
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POLLY MORAN
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MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Nov.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Dec. Jan.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 21/32. Oct. Nov.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 924
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 949
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 135.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 88 3/8
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATES.—
New York/London 4.85 13/16 28th ultimo.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/8 1st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 30th ulto.
London/Paris 123.85 30th ulto.
London/Belgium 34.84 30th ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.046 30th ulto.
London/Italy 92.80 30th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-113/4 29th ulto. £4-4-117/8 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 16 5/8 29th ulto. 16 3/8 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 16 5/8 29th ulto. 16 3/8 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/8 29th ulto. 35 3/4 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/16 per cent. 29th ulto. 2 1/8 per cent. 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent. 29th ulto. 2 9/32 per cent. 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

—:o:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 1.
Castorseeds Delivery May opening Rs. 35/7: Lowest Rs. 35/1: Closing Rs. 35/2/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 31/3: Lowest Rs. 30/12: Closing Rs. 30/15.

LONDON METALS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.
Copper, Braziers, £50-1/2 Net
Yellow Metal £42
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand, £13-1/2 Nominal.
Corrugated, Sheet, 24 Gauge £11-5/8.
Tin English Ingot £127-1/8 net.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 30.
Rozario Santa Fe per 480 lb. Cargoes October quoted 27/6.
Barletta Russo per 31 1/2 lb. Cargoes Sept./ Oct. Sellers 30/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels Afloat to Liverpool paid 32/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels September paid and sellers 32/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 30.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-1/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £107.
National Bank of India £39.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90-7/8.
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £78-2/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £58
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £54-1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling £63-3/4.
Indian Stock 4 per cent Sterling Loan £86-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 30.
T. T. London on Berlin 20.42-1/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.06-3/8
T. T. London on Brussels 34.83
T. T. London on Madrid 40.50
T. T. London on Milan 92.31
T. T. London on Rome 25.84
T. T. London on Paris 123.84
T. T. London on Prague 163.75

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 30.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	17
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	107
National Bank of India	39-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	90-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	78-2/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	58
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	54-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	63-3/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	86-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	57-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	104-1/2
Victory Bond 4 p.c.	98-1/2

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"Santi Kunj", Sion, BOMBAY, 22.

"SCANDLOUS FOR INDIANS TO INSURE WITH FOREIGN COMPONIES"

Acharya Ray On Insurance

Presiding at a meeting of Insurance workers held on the 17th instant at the Albert Hall, Calcutta under the auspices of the Indian Insurance Institute, Acharya Roy dwelt on the drain of national wealth through premiums paid to non-Indian Insurance Companies. The annual premium income of non-Indian Insurance Companies, the speaker stated, amounted to over Rs. 5 crores. This huge amount of money was being placed annually in the hands of persons whose interests are diametrically opposed to that of the Indians.

The speaker cited facts and figures to show that comparatively well-off persons patronised non-Indian Companies. He remarked that in his opinion it was high treason against one's own country to buy foreign goods when country-made goods were available and he added it was scandalous for Indians to insure with foreign concerns while sound and safe national insurance companies are to be found in large numbers in the land.

Continuing the speaker said that there were non-national Insurance Companies in England, but the Englishmen never insured their lives with those companies which were patronised only by their own nationals living in England.

DON'T STRENGTHEN THE ROD.

Sir P. C. Roy appealed to his countrymen not to strengthen the rod which is broken on their back as he opined that the income of non-Indian Companies is often utilised to crush the national industries in India.

—:o:—

JALGAON CELEBRATES "BOYCOTT WEEK."

A Charkha Procession.

(From A Correspondent.)
JALGAON, Sept. 26.

The Youth League of this city established to secure the boycott of foreign goods and to propagate swadeshi articles and to root out the evil of drink recently celebrated "Boycott Week." It commenced from the 19th of September when the members were seen hawked Khadder from door to door.

In the evening the League arranged a "Charkha Procession" which paraded through the main streets of the city. A huge meeting was held at 9 p.m. under the auspices of the League before Police Chavadi.

Mr. M. K. Shringarpure presided. Mr. D. V. Joshi, the editor of the "Pragatik" a local newspaper, was the main speaker. He expatiated on the ethics of Swadeshi and exhorted the audience to be Swadeshi in thought and dress.

The second day of the Boycott Week began with the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazar by Mr. Anjeria, the president of the City Municipality The Bazar was open for full five days and nearly six thousand people visited it and goods worth Rs. 3,500 were sold. Another meeting was held at night before Shani Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Date, Mr. Deokinandan being the main speaker.

STUDENTS LAG BEHIND.

Sunday was "Students Day." In the morning members of the League hawked Khadder. In the evening there was a procession of Students and this brought to light the deplorable fact that the students are still trying to remain aloof from the national movement.

Monday was "Ladies' Day" and the Desh Sevikas hawked Khadder and other swadeshi articles in the morning From 2 p.m. Swadeshi Bazar was kept open only for the ladies. A huge meeting of the ladies was convened in the Municipal Dharmashala, a place where Swadeshi Bazar was opened. Mrs. Gangal and Miss Indumati Thergaonker addressed the meeting.

Tuesday was the Workers' Day A procession of the workers was arranged at 5-30 p.m. and a meeting was held.

POOR MEN'S DAY.

Wednesday was the last day of the Swadeshi Bazzar. It was the Poor Mens' Day. The members of the Desh Sevikas collected old clothes from every house to be distributed to the people who are reduced to miserable condition by the recent floods. A meeting was held near Jain Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Vancari. Mr. Sitaramnana Chaudhari, a famous leader of the non-Brahmins, was the main speaker. Mr. P. K. Sonalker, the organizer of the League spoke on the importance of the day.

Thursday was the last day of the Boycott Week. A crowded meeting under the presidenship of Mr. G. K. Patwardhan was held before the Police Chawadi.

In this week the members of the League have taken pledges from 1100 people to wear Swadeshi cloth and to use Swadeshi articles.

"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

BOMBAY'S UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

—:o:—

Girni Kamgar Union's Efforts To Relieve Their Miseries

Under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Salir, the President of the Bombay Unemployed Workers' Association, a mass open air meeting was held on Lal Maidan at Lal Baug, Parel, on Sunday, to consider the present acute unemployment amongst the mill and other workers and to find out the best solution to give relief to those unemployed.

It will be remembered that the Unemployed Workers' Association came into existence in last January under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union and as soon as the problem of unemployment became acute in the city during the present trade depression steps were immediately taken to put the whole machinery of the Association at the disposal of all the unemployed workers of the city.

In accordance with this about a fortnight ago a special appeal for funds was issued by the Unemployed Workers' Association under the joint signatures of Messrs. G. L. Kandhalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, and G. L. Salvi, the President of the Association. It was also announced in the local press that the Association had planned out a scheme with regard to the specific methods of offering relief to the workers in the form of financial assistance, supply of grains, train and steamer passages to the needy. Furthermore, it was stated that the Association meant to support the Congress in its present fight against certain textile mills which have shown adamant attitude towards the Boycott Committee in connection with the campaign of using only Swadeshi yarn in their respective mills.

OPPOSITION TO UNION.

No sooner the last object of the Association made known to the public a small group of people who posed themselves as Young Workers' League set to the task of frustrating the aims and objects of the Unemployed Workers' Association. In that attempt they have been making vain attempts in the mill area to tell the workers that as the Unemployed Workers' Association proposes to welcome the cooperation of the Congress Boycott Committee in collecting funds for the workers, who are at present unemployed, it is the duty of honest workers to oppose the Association. This group of people are trying to impress the workers that they should collect funds amongst themselves and should not depend upon the Congress to assist them as the leaders of the Congress movement are against working class people. In spite of the best attempt of one of the followers of the Young Workers' League who tried in vain to convince the vast mass of workers that what was started on their behalf of Messrs. Kandhalkar and Salvi was not in the best interest of the workers. A number of speakers, most of whom were unemployed workers, spoke in support of the new Association and congratulated Messrs. Kandhalkar and Salvi for the lead they have taken in starting the Unemployed Workers Association.

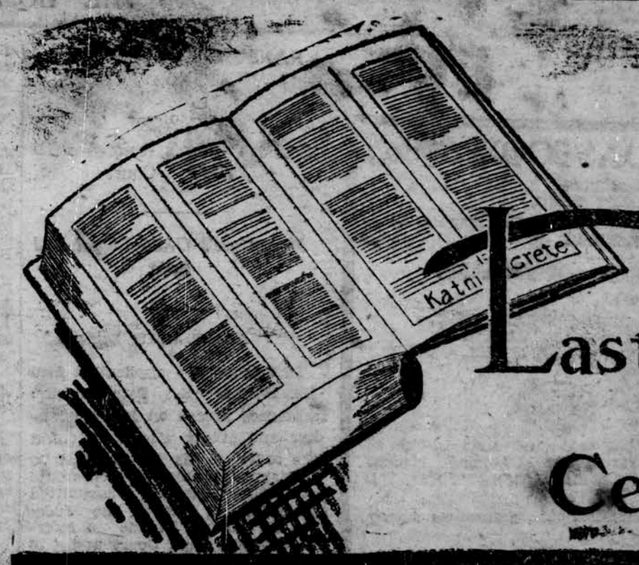
Messrs. Sadashiv Mapankar, Abdul Majid, Laud, representing different mills, emphasised to the workers and those unemployed on the necessity of tackling the present unemployment problem with clearness of thought and from a practical point of view. They called upon the workers not to be misguided at a time when they were dying of hunger and starvation but to welcome the co-operation of every agency in the city which showed their willingness to mitigate their miseries.

INTEREST O WORKERS.

Mr. Salvi, the President of the Association, warned the workers of the mischievous methods adopted by the busy bodies of the Workers' League. He said that the Association stood in the interest of the workers though it had welcomed the cooperation of the Congress. This remark of his was received with applause. He then asked Mr. Kandhalkar to address the meeting.

NATIONAL FREEDOM THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

As he rose to speak, Mr. Kandhalkar was loudly cheered. He gave the early history of the work done by the Association and explained to the workers how the small group in the Girni Kamgar Union was always opposed to whatever suggested by the majority in support of the present struggle for national freedom. He assured them that whatever may be the difficulties created by these people, he and his comrades were determined to stand united and face the consequences. He was convinced that the interest of the workers and the country in general would be well served by working in cooperation with the congress which is at present engaged in fighting British Government. Mr. Kandhalkar also referred to the tactics adopted by the minority to discredit him amongst the workers. As he was describing these tactics, the members of the audience frequently shouted "shame to Deshpande." Mr. Kandhalkar then appealed to the workers to cooperate with the Association by volunteering to collect funds for the unemployed. In doing that they would not only be helping their fellow workers tarown out of employment but would be helping the country in fighting the government with a greater determination for complete national freedom.



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GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON CONCILIATION.

—:o:—

"Pacification Step By Step Of The World."

RUGBY, Sept. 29.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Arthur Henderson gave a farewell luncheon yesterday to the German Ambassador and Madame Sthamer who are leaving London this week. The Prime Minister and other members of Cabinet and their ladies were present.

Mr. Henderson recalled the difficult circumstances in which Herr Sthamer first assumed his duties and said he and Madame Sthamer would carry with them in their retirement good wishes of all who came into contact with them during their official mission to London.

Herr Sthamer replying, said his Government had entrusted to him the work of trying to tide over the atmosphere that the war had created and he was very glad to be able to say to-day his efforts in this respect had not been unsuccessful. A friendly atmosphere had been created and he was looking hopefully into the future. To his mind the best way and most effective means for securing lasting peace was the policy of patience and conciliation which would for ever be connected with name of Dr. Stressmann—the policy which led to the Hague Conference and to the first step in the pacification of the world by freeing Germany from foreign occupation and control. He added Great Britain might be assured that this policy would be continued unaltered by the German Government and would contribute to bringing about step by step the pacification of Europe and the world and help at the same time further to improve relations between the two nations.—B. O. W.

GALVANISED SHEETS AND PROTECTION.

—:o:—

Tariff Board To Enquire.

SIMLA, September 30.

On receipt of an application from the Tata Iron and Steel Company the Government of India have ordered an immediate inquiry by the Tariff Board for a report whether galvanized sheets of British manufacture—not fabricated—ade being imported into British India at such o price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by the duty imposed on such galvanised sheets by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1927 to similar articles manufactured in India and if so to consider (a) in what form and for what period additional protection required should be given; (b) if grant of a bounty on manufacture is recommended whether alone or in combination with an increase in duty subject to what conditions and in what manner such bounty should be paid, and (c) if an increase in duty on the galvanised sheet is recommended what increase may be necessary in duty on other articles made from galvanised sheet and chargeable with duty under part 7 of second schedule of Indian Tariff Act 1894 and for what period.—A. P.

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His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hopper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
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RANPUR ENQUIRY CONVICTIONS ECHO

—:o:—

Sessions Judge's Reference To High Court

Magistrate's Order Illegal And Void

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

In the revision application filed Mr. Bhailal S. Patel, re. the sentences passed on Mr. Mavlankar and others who had defied the order of Mr. Taylor, District Magistrate banning inquiries into the alleged excesses committed by police at Ranpur, the Judge Mr. Davies has made a reference to the High Court and in his judgment he gives his reasons for making such a reference and holds that the District Magistrate's order is illegal and void as it did not fulfil the requirements of the law. In the course of the judgment it is stated:—

PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS.

"At the beginning of the proceedings various preliminary objections were raised by the Learned Public Prosecutor. He objected in the first instance to my hearing the accepted application, at all; he stated that it was open to the accused to appeal. That they had not appealed and that the applicant was not aggrieved and had no right to approach the Court on behalf of the accused. I accepted his contention that the applicant could not be considered a person aggrieved but I did not accept his contention that the applicant was not entitled to make to the Court a written representation of facts so that the Court might of its own motion call for the papers of the case nor could I accept the contention that because the accused did not appeal or because the period of appeal had not elapsed I was relieved of that duty which I believe the law imposes on the Sessions Judge under Section 435 (1) of the Procedure Code. That duty must be discharged by the Judge of his own responsibility. It is duty which appertains to his office. Nor do I accept the contention of the Public Prosecutor that in discharge of this duty the rights of the accused would be prejudiced. It was then argued that it is not open to the Court to accept the assistance of the Learned Advocate. The Court is I think free in its discretion even in proceedings in revision to accept assistance which is offered by a member of the Bar."

TO WHOM WAS ORDER DIRECTED.

It is contended by the Public Prosecutor that as these proceedings are concerned with the convictions of the accused under S. 133 I should consider only the evidence of the witnesses firstly because an application to rescind his order was made to the District Magistrate on 3rd September three days before I received the representation, it is not open to me to consider the order as it stands and secondly because in cases of convictions under S. 188 it is the conviction and not the order which is to be considered. But in S. 188 the disobedience to be persisted is disobedience to an order promulgated by a Public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order and I think quite clearly that in case of conviction under S. 188 the order itself is to be first considered. If an order does not fit properly with the provisions of S. 144 of the Cr. P. C. a conviction under S. 188 I. P. C. is void. It is contended by Mr. Desai (Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate) that the order does not come within S. 144 because the order contains no statement of material facts from which any Magistrate can consider that there is any annoyance to any person lawfully employed or disturbance of the public tranquility to be prevented or apprehended. that so far as the order is directed against the persons named it is bad and that so far as it is directed against the Public generally it is not within the provisions of sub-Section 3 of S. 144. The learned Public Prosecutor contends that there is ample evidence on the record to show that there was reason to fear if the enquiry took place at Ranpur it might cause annoyance to the Sub-Inspector and his men and a disturbance of the public tranquility. But I must take the order as it stands and as I read the order it is directed not only against the five persons but the general public.

An order against the public is good so far as it relates to the visiting of frequenting of a particular place. Here the "place" is the whole of the Ahmedabad District. It is held by the Bombay High Court (Surat, case, 16 Bom. L. R. 884) that a prohibition to the public which related to Surat City and all places within five miles was not within S. 144. The more so an order which affects the general public of the whole of Ahmedabad District.

THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

The question to be considered is whether the order can be deemed valid against the five persons named therein. Can it be divided into parts? I find no authority on this and after consideration I accept the contention of Mr. Desai that the order must be taken as it stands and must be regarded as a whole. Either the order as a whole is valid or not, I cannot rewrite the order after the order has been itself divided into two parts. It could have been said that in effect there were two orders, but this is not the case here. The order in fact is in one sentence, had the order been directed against the certain individuals as the accredited representatives of an association whose open and avowed object is to inculcate defiance of authority and disobedience to law the case would have been different. It might then have been said that it was a matter well within the discretion of the District Magistrate to decide whether an enquiry of a public or quasi public nature by such persons within the District was or was not likely to endanger the public peace and each conviction would then have to be tested by the evidence on record. But this is not the order as it stands. As the order stands it brings within one sweeping prohibition all persons within the district who may at any time within two months take part in enquiry regarding the conduct of the Sub-Inspector of Police."

"DIFFICULTIES OF POLICE."

I realise to the full difficulties with which the police particularly have to contend in these difficult times that it is but just, as it is necessary, in the interests of the public peace that they should be protected in the lawful discharge of their important duties. But that the judiciary should presume to impose its own method of administrative or executive officers in a usurpation. But nothing I have said prevents the District Magistrate from passing an order limited to the necessities of the present situation and not open to the objections I have pointed out affording to the police officer as in emergency all proper protection from obstruction, injury or annoyance and which yet on the other hand allow to others reasonable liberty of action.

"CONVICTIONS OF ACCUSED IS BAD."

"It is in my opinion then that the conviction of all the accused is bad becausse there was no legal basis and an order for disobedience for which they have been prosecuted is not as it stands, valid order and it is my duty to report to the High Court."

TWO AMERICANS SECRETY DEPORTED ?

—:o:—

G. K. Union Calls For Facts

—:o:—

(Through G. K. Union.)
Sept. 27.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. K. U.:—

"The Managing Committee of the G. K. U. condemns the police raids on the 17th instant on the offices of the G. K. U., the Municipal Workmen's Union and the Young Workers' League and on the houses of persons connected with the working class movement.

The Committee further calls upon all workers to stand loyally by the organisations fighting for their class interests and to defeat all attempts to crush the militant activities of the working class.

The Committee understands that in the course of the raids on the 17th instant, houses of two Americans were searched on suspicion that they were comrades deputed by the Communist International to study the conditions in this country, and further, that they have since been secretly deported. This meeting calls upon the authorities to publish the facts of the case and in case the above information is correct, this meeting codemns the action of the Government which is another attempt to isolate the workers of India from the workers of the world, and it further declares once more its solidarity with the international working class."

"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

(Through B. B. C. I. Ry. Union, Dohad.)

RATLAM, Sept. 26.

Dohad workers resented the Works Superintendent's unsatisfactory and disappointing reply regarding retrenchment and no pay in lieu of notice which was a simple demand as a mark of appreciation of services renedered in the Company's need and avoided loss. The resolution was supported at a meeting on 25th inst. Sjt. Nandurbarker presiding. Sjt. Acharyar and others requested the Agent to consider their grievances favourably and exhorted the men to strengthen their cause by joining the Union in large numbers.

Broach Municipal Election.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BROACH, Sept. 26.

The result of the local municipal election was declared to-day. Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai the third dictator of Broach and now in Jail has secured the largest numbers of vote. On the whole, Congress candidates have won a victory. The names of the successful candidates are as follows:—Non-Mohamedan ward No. 1. Dahayabhi, Hirabhai Patel, Mr. Bhagvatlal Doctor, Ratilal Nagardas, Hiralal Dahayabhai Thakore, Thakorlal J. Diwan. No. 2, Sjts. Tribhuvandas, B. Munshi, Chunilal D. Thakkar, Pandit Vimkarnath Thakoor, Chunilal Bhagvandas, Ambalal Ashram Bhansur. No. 3, Sjts. Hiralal Narielwala, Ambalal Shivlal, Bhogilal Karsandas, Kalidas Gulabchand. No. 4, Sjts Thakorlal, N. Ejunderia, Hiralal T. Dalal, Ishwarlal N. Desai, Chhaganlal, M. Jambusaria. No. 5, Sjts. Dinkerrao N. Desai, Motilal H. Vin, Natverlal, N. Selat, Chhaganlal, P. Shah. Sjts. Lalji Bhagwan Sharma and Lala Harji (depressed classes.)

Mohamedan ward No. 1. Sjts. Gulamkadar, A. Munshi, Jamalbhai, Chanbhai, Sidibhai Pirbhai, Dr. Ebrahim Bagas. No. 2, Sjt. Haji Abderahim Sakdawala, Abdulkayum Rangwala, Daoodbhi Haji Ghisan, Hasumiyan, Kamruddin Vajifdar.

COLLECTOR GETS EXTENSION.

It is heard that Mr. A. O. Qureshi, the District Collector, and magistrate has got the extension for a further period of one year.

LECTURE ON PARSIS AND SWADESHI.

An inaugural meeting of Dadar Parsi Seva Samaj will be held at Dadar Parsi Colony, opposite Tramway depot on Thursday 2nd October at 6 p.m., when short speeches will be delivered by Mrs. Themina Joshi, Messrs. Bharucha, Bode, Bancji, Kapadia and others on "Parsis and Swadeshi", when Mrs. Goshasp Captain will preside. All Parsis are cordially invited.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT BHYNDER

—:o:—

On Vijay Dashami Day

BORIVLI, Sept. 29.

The villagers surrounding Kashi Mira Jungle near Bhiyanger assembled in the Dattatraya Temple and unanimously decided to arrest right to take grass and firewood and have fixed up the Vijaya Dashmi day for the purpose. In case of resistance from the Government they have decided to offer Satyagraha. The Villagers have been instructed to attend it without either sickle, stick or any other such article.

Lahore Liquor Vendor Stabbed

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 30.

Faqirchand, contractor of a country liquor shop at whose shop the largest number of picketers was arrested, was stabbed last evening, the assailant leaving a five inches long blade of a knife under the victim's shoulder. The police have arrested a young man in this connection.—A. P.

Rugby.—At a cost of about one million pounds the Grand Union Canal Company is promoting a scheme for the gradual trasformation of the method of transport on their three hundred and forty miles of water ways from Limehouse to Birmingham, substituting canal motorboats for barges drawn by horses on the towpath.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Maharaja of Bikaner arrived in London from Geneva on Tuesday for the Imperial Conference where he is the representative of India.—B. O. W.

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The interesting book useful to both men and women sent gratis and post free.
MADAN MANJARY PHARMACY,
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of
Samvat 1987

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MANAGER, BOMBAY SAMACHAR,
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURB.

TO-DAY.

Muslims' meeting to boycott Round Table Conference, Azad Maidan 6-30 p. m.

Dassera (Hindu holiday): Banks closed.

Dadar Parsi Seva Samaj, inaugural meeting, Parsi Colony, 6 p. m.

FRIDAY, October 3.

Women's procession starting at 3 p.m. from Sukhanand's Dharamsala, C. P. Tank, to Azad Maidan: Public meeting.

SATURDAY, October 4.

Complete hartal in city: public meeting at Azad Maidan, 6 p.m.

PROCESSION TO CONDEMN R. T. C.

Under the auspices of the "Tarun Bharat Seva Dal" a grand procession of all Volunteer Corps Prabhat Pheries and the Public will be organised to-day (Vijaya Dashami Holiday) at 4 p. m. on the Hind Mata Maidan and taken through all the main thoroughfares of F Ward in condemnation of the Round Table Conference and those who attend it with a view to the dissemination of the Congress propaganda and stiffening of its programme.

ACHRA STUDENTS' UNION.

"Under the auspicions of the above Sangh a sammelan will be held to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Maratha High School, near Opera House Tram Terminus. Mr. R. V. Parulekar will preside.

TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTHDAY OF MAHATMAJI.

The Women of Bombay are reminded of the grand procession of Women on Friday the 3rd October to celebrate the birthday by date of Mahatmaji and to emphatically show the World that Mahatma Gandhi is the true representative of Women. Mrs. Lukmani, Parinben Captain and Lilaben Munshi will lead the procession. The procession will start from Sukhanand's Dharamshala and will go en route Girgaum Back Road, Girgaon Portuguese Church, Girgaon, Thakurdwar, Bhuleshwar, Bambakhana, Kalbadevi Road, Dhobi Talao, Cruikshank Road, to Azad Maidan. A public meeting of Ladies will be held there, Shrimati Jankibai Bajaj presiding. Twenty-four Silver Medals will be presented to the winners in the Swarajya Procession. The names of the winners will be announced to-morrow.

Mahatma's Birthday Celebration

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha a Parsi meeting will be held on Friday the 3rd October at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi when Mrs. Tehmina Joshi, Miss Nariman, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Barrister, Prof. Jal Daruwala, Ervad Bode, Messrs. Dhondy and Bharucha will deliver short addresses and Mrs. Freany Cama will give a song. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, will preside

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 8th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

"The Dasara Gathering of the students of the Maharashtra High School at Lower Parel will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 8 a.m. in the School premises, when Mr. A. D. Patwardhan (Indian Aviator) has consented to preside and give prizes to winners in the Elocution Competition.

DASSERA FESTIVAL.

The Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya will celebrate the Dassera Festival to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at its new address at Krishna Nivas, near Kalbadevi Post Office."

DASARA SAMELAN.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Merchants Association the annual function of Dasara Samelan (Gathering) of the Deccani Merchants will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Association under the presidency of Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai (Topiwale), Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will address the gathering. All the Deccani merchants are cordially invited to attend.

VOLUNTEERS FOR AZAD MAIDAN.

Captains of different Volunteer Corps working under the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps are requested to go with their volunteers in uniforms to the meeting at Azad Maidan at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

—:o:—

SEVIKAS AND PRABHAT PHERIES DAY.

All the Desh Sevikas, members of Vanar Sena and Prabhat Pheries are earnestly invited to attend the flag saluation at the Haji Kassam Building, (above International Motor Workshop) between 6 and 8 p. m. to-day (Thursday.)

SWADESHI STORES AT KHAR ROAD.

—:o:—

The Swadeshi Vastoo Prasarak Sangh, Bombay, will open a Branch of their Swadeshi Stores at Khar Road, on 1st Road, near the Railway Station on Vijaya-Dashmi day to-day (Thursday) at 9 a. m. when Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, The "Indian Social Reformer" will perform the opening ceremony.

IMPORTANT WALL STREET FAILURE.

—:o:—

A cable is received here stating a big failure in Wall Street. Messrs S. A. Sisto and Company, a big firm of underwriters have been hammered on the Stock Exchange for insolvency.

It is regarded as the most important failure in Wall Street since the crash of last autumn.

VICTIM OF PANVEL TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

'Appeal For Funds To Help Relatives.

Mr. P. K. Gupte, President and Dictator of the Panvel Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

We are sure that everybody practically knows by this time that tragic fact that 10 persons were actually killed and fifty more received injuries of more or less ghastly character, on account of the firing by the armed-police at Chirner on the 25th of September.

Most of the victims are young boys of twenty to twenty-five years of age and were practically the main props of their respective families. Their deaths have deprived their aged and invalid parents, girl-wives and young children of the chief source of their daily bread and thus have left them all miserably destitute.

Major operations had to be performed on some of the wounded necessitating the amputation of their hands and feet and thus reducing them to the miserable plight of the life-long dependance on others for their own bare subsistance.

We deem it, therefore, a very sacred and primary duty on the part of all people belonging to different classes and creeds to help to alleviate the sorrows of the relatives of these brave Satyagrahis.

The Panvel Taluka Congress Committee has therefore decided to appoint a committee called "The Chirner Relief Committee," under the presidentship of Mr. R. A. Patwardhan, President of the Panvel Taluka Board Mr. K. G. Gupte has consented to work as Secretary on the above Committee.

We appeal therefore, with all sincerity, we can command to all the persons belonging to different classes and creeds to generously come forward and help this humanitarian cause in every way possible, particularly by offering monitory help to the utmost of their capacity.

All correspondence and financial help should be addressed to Mr. K. G. Gupte, Secretary, Chirner Relief Committee, Panvel.

WANTED AN IMPARTIAL INQUIRY.

—:o:—

Panvel Citizens Petition To Governor.

The following is a copy of the resolution passed by the citizens of Panvel at a public meeting held on Wednesday. A copy of the resolution is forwarded to the Governor:

"This meeting of the citizens of Panvel strongly protests against the excesses as well as unauthorized unprovoked and indiscriminate firing by the Police on the peaceful masses assembled for Forest Satyagraha on the 25th September 1930 at Chirner. It also expresses its deep regret at the tragic deaths of their Magistrate and others who have fallen victims to the Police firing.

It also demands an independent non-official inquiry to vindicate law and justice.

It further demands immediate suspension or transfer of officials concerned in order to have impartial investigation.

THE PANVEL TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The harrowing account of the Panvel tragedy raises in our minds some important considerations that should be borne in mind by the authorities if they have decided upon starting an inquiry.

The gravest and the most important matter in the tragedy is "who gave the order to fire." There were two persons who had greater powers and who were in authority at the place, than the others. These were the Magistrate and the Police Inspector. It is quite clear, that either of these two must have given the order of firing. But we know for certain that the Magistrate himself was shot dead in the unfortunate firing.

Granting that Mr. Patil had not given the order, I should say that then the responsibility should be equally shared by all the persons who had a hand in the firing. And, therefore, it is natural that each and every one of those men who opened fire opened it on his own authority, and should bear the consequence of the act. An impartial inquiry in the matter will not only set at rest the saddened hearts of the people, but also guarantee a sort of protection to those brave Magistrates who try to discharge their duties according to the dictates of their conscience.—Yours, etc.,

D. J. UDWADI,
B.A., LL.B.

DR. AMBEDKAR AND THE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

to bring about the establishment of that system.

CONGRESS AND PARASITES.

There are vast masses of the "depressed" and other classes in India and their existence has facilitated the growth of parasitical bacilli. The Congress is responsible to see that the political, economic and social status of this mass of Indian humanity is raised to the level of a free community claiming a civic equality and nothing will dissuade it to swerve from this line of action. Dr. Ambedkar's attack, so contemptible and unfair, is the typical careerist's apology for allowing himself to be exploited by the enemies of Indian freedom. The Congress in its concrete work, its record of services in the cause of the Indian oppressed and exploited, shall always remain invulnerable to such attacks. Its phenomenal influence and power are explained today by its loyalty to this ideal the Congress is pursuing.

LATE MR. G. R. PILGAONKAR.

Keen Sportsman And Popular Teacher.

A correspondent writes:—

The many pupils and friends of the late Mr. Pilgaonkar must have received a shock of grief on hearing of his passing away in Bombay last Sunday, after a brief illness.

A kindly, courteous man, possessing a charming personality, Mr. Pilgaonkar had endeared himself as a fine sportsman and a teacher of rare ability to a large circle of friends and admirers. Not all the horrors of our High School curriculum and life could spoil his insight into his pupil's psychology: and his premature sad death cannot but leave a gap in the sphere which he made his own. Girgaum will certainly miss the athletic, upright man dressed in khadi who was personally so reticent but who brought sunshine in many a lonely life.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLASSES

—:o:—

Prof. Jadhav's Successful Method Of Teaching.

French and German, besides English, are the most important languages which, apart from their literary and cultural value, are a store-house of the latest scientific development on which the industrial progress of India, as of every other country, must depend. A working knowledge of these languages can be easily acquired within a few months by the modern methods of teaching adopted by Prof. G. M. Jadhav, lately of Baroda College who is conducting classes in Bombay at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road next to China Bag. The classes are held every Sunday morning for German at 9 a.m., and for French at 10 a.m.

Prof. Jadhav has received his education in England, France and Germany, in which countries he has also done considerable teaching work during his stay of over ten years. His easy method of teaching has been highly commended by prominent educationists.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

There will be a drill parade of the Hindustani Seva Dal Women Volunteers at Dabolkar Wadi Kalbadevi to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m.

RELEASED MUNSHI, VIJAYJI & MASTER.

—:o:—

We understand that Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Jai Vijayji and Kanji Master will be released from Nasik Jail to-day at 7 a.m. and will come to Bombay by Nagpur Mail arriving at Victoria Terminus at 2-40 p.m.

A procession has been organised in their honour by the Mandvi District Congress Committee, G-Ward.

MAHATMAJI'S MARCH TO DANDI.

—:o:—

SWADESHI BAZAR AT CHARNI ROAD.

The historic scene of Mahatmaji's march to Dandi and two other scenes have been added in the Swadeshi Bazar at Charni Road (near Albless Baug). There was a big crowd there to see these scenes on Wednesday evening. Mr. Nagindas Master, the Chairman of the Boycott Committee, also visited the Bazar and has given his opinion thus: "I and Mr. Muiraj Karsondas visited the Swadeshi Bazar at Charni Road organised by the Rashtriya Youvak Mandal. We were pleased with the management".

MRS. LUKMANI CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

On behalf of the Trombay Island Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at Chembur. Mr. S. K. Chemburkar presiding.

Mrs. Lukmani exhorted the volunteers to carry on the present struggle vigorously. She advised all the Satyagrahis who were ready to undergo hardship of jail discipline to follow them strictly in the interest of other political prisoners.

MEETING AT URAN.

Mr. Abdul Rahman Haji Kasim Mitha, Vice-President to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, is presiding a meeting on next Friday (3rd instant) evening at Uran, it being the last day of Gandhi day which is being observed there.

—:o:—

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a public meeting will be held at the Foras Road Improvement Trust Chawls, to condemn the action of the supporters of the Round Table Conference and to support the manifesto adopted by the Youth League, at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Mr. V. B. Karnik will preside.

WOMEN'S MEETING IN BORDI.

BORDI, Sept. 29.

A public meeting of women was held in Shree Ram Mandir under the auspices of the Bhagini Mandal to support Swadeshi, when Mrs. Sumatibai Kirtane presided, and Mrs. Sushilabai Barve, Mrs. Matatibai Pingale, Mrs. Narmadabai Churi addressed the gathering. A resolution was passed unanimously congratulating Mrs. Gangabai Karandikar of Dahanu, who has been jailed for defying Section 144 in Bassein.

Bombay's Welcome To Abdul Kadir Kasuri.

(From B. P. C. C.)

Maulana Abdul Kadir Kasuri, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and member of the Working Committee is reaching Colaba to-day (Thursday) by the Frontier Mail at 3-30 a.m. The Satyagraha Committee has decided to give him a public reception.

The public of Bombay are requested to muster strong at Colaba Station to receive the distinguished guest. He will be staying in Bombay for about two days and then proceeding to Mooseria.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.
New York, Oct. 1.

Previous Closing Rate	10.51
To-day's Opening Rate	10.53
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.75
Difference	plus .22

Broach Expectations A.M.
Rs. 203 0 0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931
Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Previous Closing Rate	5.62
To-day's Opening Rate	5.72
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	5.70
Difference	plus .08

Mira Swadeshi Stores.

OPPOSITE POPULAR PHARMACY, LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Emporium of all sorts of Cloths of Indian Mills recognised by the Congress and Hand-woven silk border saris.

Fancy Sarees, Drills, Twills, Long Cloths, Dhoties, Assorted Shirtings, Mulmul, Handkerchief, Napkins, Towels, Bed-Sheets, Table-Cloths, Crepe, Coatings, Tennis Cloth, Ginis, Dyed Khadi, Khaddar, Silk etc., etc.

5, and 6 yards Saris and also 9 yds. (PATAL) in various borders a speciality.

Fixed Rates. TRIAL SOLICITED. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WHY, I RESIGNED.

A Jail Sepoy Explains.

The following is the statement of Jogeshversingh Nahtasingh Thakur Baghel, a Sepoy of the Visapur Jail who resigned his post on the 1st of September.

"It is for the first time that I was introduced to the Bombay public by Pandit Siddhanath Pant of the Hindustani Seva Dal when he presided over the General Meeting of Karnataki residents on the 21st of September to congratulate the released Satyagrahis. I was a sepoy of the Visapur Jail and resigned my post on September 1st seeing the manner with which the Satyagrahis were treated and ever since I am an humble servant of the Motherland. I hope by the grace of God I will be able to do my bit for the emancipation of my Country. I thank the Almighty for guiding me to join the Non-Violent Satyagraha Movement launched by the great Mahatma. I do not like to say anything specially about the present Government for it is known by one and all individuals.

(Sd.) JOGESWERSINGH.

BHYNDER SATYAGRAHI JAILED.

SECTION 144 DEFIED IN BHYNDER.

VIRAR, Sept. 30.

Sjt. Motiram Bhicaji Nachane a volunteer of Thana District Satyagrah Camp at Virar was tried before Kalyan Divisional Magistrate and was sentenced to one month simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 for defying Section 144 at Bhayndar.

GRAND PROCESSION OF WOMEN

AKALI DAL.

(Through President, Akali Dal).

The Office of the Akali Dal has been shifted from Frere Road, to the Congress House, and henceforth public should communicate at the above address.

Moving Swadeshi Exhibition To-day.

—:o:—

(Through "D" Ward Congress Committee).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

A huge procession of people clad in pure swadeshi will start to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. from Y. M. Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, via., Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road, Tardeo Bridge, Nana Shankar Road, to Gwalia Tank Maidan where it will disperse after a public meeting.

A Moving Exhibition of Swadeshi goods will accompany the above procession. For this the owners of Swadeshi Mills and Swadeshi merchants are requested to send their goods in lorries to the starting place.

All volunteer corps in Bombay are requested to be present at the Y. M. H. Compound at 2 p.m. to join and help in the management of the above procession.

—:o:—

NATIONAL MILITIA FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY.

—:o:—

Flag Hoisting ceremony at the National Militia Swadeshi Bazar by Mr. Abdur-Rahem Suleman Kasum Mitha Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. at 8 a.m. Madhav Baug. All the Prabhat-pheries volunteer corps are cordialy invited.

The prabhat-pheri procession will start from the Congress House to Madhav-Baug. After the ceremony they will proceed to Chawpatti.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAR.

7 to 8-30 p.m. Garba, music and skits by the lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Sewika's And Prison.

—:o:—

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh).

In pursuance of the belief held by leaders of the Desh Sevika Sangh (including Parinben herself) that in the present times, going to prison or returning from prison should be treated as a normal incident of our life. The Sangh does not propose to organise any demonstration at the Arthur Road Jail at the time of the release of Perinben and Lilavtiben on the morning of the 3rd October.

Of course, if the public or the Sevikas in thir private capacity go as they threaten to go, the Sangh cannot prevent them.

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION OF THE DAY IN THE CITY!

ALL INDIA SWADESHI MUSEUM

(Permanent Museum: organised by)

All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau

Opens on

DUSSERRA DAY (Thursday, 2nd October, 1930) at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

at

BHASKER MANSION

Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4.

(at the junction of Lamington and Sandhurst Roads)

SJT. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA will perform the opening ceremony.

For reservation of space, rates, etc., please apply at the premises.

SWADESHI BAZAR

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

RASHTRIA YUVAK MANDAL

OPENED BY

SJT. BHULABHAI J. DESAI

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Mr. SHIRADKAR'S PRABHAT PHERYS at morning

At evening Mr. ASTEKAR'S singing

2 to 10 p.m. and morning 9 to 12 a.m.

At Charni Road, Near Albless Garden

Swadeshi Mill Compound

COME ONE COME ALL.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI.

TATA IRON AND STEEL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

—:o:—

Demand For An Indian Auditor.

—:o:—

The adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. was held on Wednesday at the Bombay House. Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Chairman presided. After some discussion the Directors report and audited statements of accounts were accepted and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah were again elected Directors for the current year.

There was a very hot discussion lasting for about two hours on the question of appointing new auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Directors wanted to appoint the retiring auditors Messrs. A. E. Ferguson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. but the majority of shareholders were bent upon not accepting the Directors' proposal in its original form and to exercise their right and also to introduce the wholesome system of "Indianising" the Company's services. Various proposals were put forward and as a result very hot discussion ensued in which the Directors had to give in and to come to a fair compromise with the shareholders.

To the original proposition appointing the retiring auditors again for the current year Mr. P. D. Shamdasani moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. A. E. Cama, Chartered accountant be appointed to the place of auditor of the Company in place of Messrs. A. E. Fergusson and Co. Mr. Shamdasani in moving the amendment pleaded for "Indianization" of the post and also suggested that the shareholders wanted to exercise their right to appoint an auditor of their choice.

APPOINT INDIAN AUDITOR.

Mr. Fakirji Dubash of Karachi read out a letter that he had written to the Directors on the subject and pressed for the appointment of Mr. Cama as the only Indian Chartered Accountant in the Bombay Presidency or perhaps the whole of India. He wanted him to be appointed on the department of valuation and checking the stocks at Jamshedpur.

Mr. A. D. Shroff also supported the amendment. He made an appeal to the Directors not to carry matters too far and not to resort to the use of the bundles of proxis placed on the table as that in his opinion would establish a vicious precedent in the management of Joint Stock Companies.

Mr. Goonrich wanted to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee that has been appointed to make suggestions to the Directors. But his suggestion did not find support among the shareholders who clamoured for an "Indian" auditor.

WILL FIND SOME WORK FOR CAMA.

The Chairman suggested that the shareholders should accept the proposal of the Directors and in the meanwhile they would find some work for Mr. Cama.

This remark of the Chairman was resented by the shareholders who remonstrated that they were not bgging for a job for Mr. Cama. They wanted him to be made a statutory auditor.

At this stage, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas suggested that Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria should be appointed to do the statutory auditing on the annual remuneration of Rs. 2,500/- each and Mr. Cama should be appointed for auditing at Jamshedpur and other camps and collieries all through the year and he should be paid at the rate of Rs. 1,500/- per quarter.

This proposal also did not meet with the approval of the Shareholders who pressed for an equal status for Mr. Cama with other auditors of the Company and insisted that they must see Mr. Cama's signature on the report next year.

After some more heated discusion the Directors came forward with a suggestion that all the three auditors should do the statutory auditing at Bombay and the auditing at Jamshedpur and other camps and collieries should be done by one firm in turn by mutual agreement between themselves and they should get Rs. 3105 each for a quarter. This proposal was finally accepted by the meeting unanimously and the prolonged proceedings came to a close at 7-30 p. m. after a vote of thanks to the chair.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY OCT. 2, 1930.

THE INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

The report and speeches made at the annual general meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Company make very anxious reading for all those who have the welfare of Indian industry at heart. The Directors' tale of woe reveals several factors accounting for a bad year for the Company, not one of which seems to be effectively remedied to insure against the repetition of present ills for the future. The inability of Government to buy rails at the assumed rate arises out of the general financial depression Government are suffering to-day, which must entail the strictest possible economy in all material that could possibly be dispensed with. The policy of railway construction of the Government has aroused more than one protest before now; and as the curtailment of the programme in the current or next year would affect largely only an Indian concern the heads of Government to-day may not mind the consequences to an Indian enterprise, especially if by that procedure they could drive deep the understanding of the reaction of political ferment. The influence of world factors and general depression makes for a still lower level of prices, which must needs reduce the profits of the Indian concern still further. That influence the Directors of the Indian concern may well say is beyond their control; though, as one of the shareholders at the meeting pointed out, the general management does not seem to have effected all the economies it well could do to safeguard against the deleterious effects of the world condtions. Finally, the method of protection granted to the concern is itself open to objection. A bounty, as we pointed out at the time the present arrangement was arrived at, is always obnoxious and invidious; and the public cannot but feel aggrieved at such specific visible burdens imposed on the national purse for the benefit of a private concern. Government, moreover, have claimed a right of looking into the financial arrangements of the Company, such as the provision for depreciation, in virtue of their granting the bounty which could enable the Company to pay dividends to the preference shareholders. This interference, whether or not justified according to the strict letter of the agreement, indicates the trend of public feeling; or at least the outlook of Government, and the Directors will be wise to take note of such a factor to prevent the repetition of the present unfortunate position.

The details of internal management, which also reveal a considerable room for improvement, would, if attended to, alone help to put the concern on a sound foundation. Benefiting, as the Tata Iron and Steel concern does, from the public purse, the public, —and the shareholders still more particularly—have the right to demand that there should be a policy of intensive Indianisation. Mr. Peteson may be a genius, though we have not had any very convicing proofs of it. Or, he may be a great asset in "samajaoing" the Government of India so as to patch up the Company's principal sores. We do not know for what reasons they pay him the remuneration equal to the salary of the Viceroy, if not greater. And even the Viceroy's salary has been declared by Mahatma Gandhi to be unconscionably large in view of the ability of the people of India! It was a welcome suggestion, which we trust the Directors will immediately and whole-heartedly take up, not to renew such extravagant agreements as that with Mr. Peterson to-day, when the same expire. And we also trust the Directors will understand the true inwardness of the offers such as those of Sir Padamji Ginwala or Sir M. Visvesaraya, to work for the success of the Company, to improve its management, to add to its sales etc., etc., in an absolutely honorary capacity. Sir M. Visvesaraya has been in charge of the Mysore State Iron Works; and Sir Padamji has been in the Tariff Board when the Tata case for protection had been before that body. If any Indian knows the business inside out, these two individuals ought to. And if such individuals are offering their services free of charge, surely the Directors should realise not only the national backing behind their concern, but also the insult of keeping such high-paid foreigners as Mr. Peterson. The Directors have made much of their having secured a higher price from Government for the smaller quantity of rails sold to them than the contract price; and while this indicates the Government's readiness to be philanthropic at the expense of the Indian tax-payer, the Directors must not forget that such concessions as these do not make for a permanent prosperity. A shareholder at the meeting has justly pointed out that though many of the directors of this concern are habitual and regular visitors to Europe; and though the European steel cartels are amongst the most potent influences to mould the destiny of this our national industry; these gentlemen hardly ever get time to look up the operations in practice of their rival concerns on the Continent or in America. No wonder the Sales Department was subjected to criticism at the meeting; and though the technical side of the industry may be beyond the scope of an ordinary shareholder, the fact remains that lasting and effectual cure of the present position can only be had if the Directors take such criticism properly to heart.

Government have conceded the demand for the investigation of the fortunes of the steel industry, and the need for further protection. That relates only to sheets, one portion of the steel produce in India. And the form of protection Government seem to contemplate appears to lean once again in favour of bounty as against import duty, though the latter is not excluded from the reference to the Tariff Board. The fact, however, that the Company is producing much over its originally estimated output must be taken into consideration before the Tata case is submitted to the Board. There is a factor of world importance, which does not seem to have been emphasised as much as it deserves to be. According to an investigation made by the London "Statist", between 1927 and 1930, while production increased from 100 to 110, the employment of labour fell from 100 to 92. The "Statist's" main concern in that enquiry was the causes of Britain's growing unemployment. But the Directors of the steel concern, and all those interested in securing it effective and adequate protection, must also realise that there is a steady tendency to increase the output, which must needs lead to a fall in prices; that in countries outside India the technological reasons of internal organisation leading to a still further economy in the cost of production will continue to account for a progressive fall in prices that the combinations of capitalist producers are unable, in their own interests to check; and that consequently no scheme of protection will salvage the Indian Steel industry, which does not insist upon internal economies being effected.

"MISREPRESENTATION."

—:o:—

Doctor Edward Thompson is still at it. He has discovered a new "harm" that "American misrepresentation" of the Indian problem is doing:—

"I believe that uncritical approval of everything the National Congress had done upto-date had had much to do with keeping Indian Extremists in an attitude of irreconcilability. India has received exaggerated reports of what America thinks, and of what she will do. If we have to be content with a merely sectional settlement with India, with the National Congress away from the Round Table Conference. I think America will be partly to blame for this."

Here is a case of the biter being bitten by himself. The solemn protest of "misrepresentations" has come home to roost. For any body with any knowledge of the India of to-day—Mr. Thompson not excluded—knows that Mr. Thompson's suggestion regarding the reasons for the boycott of the Round Table Conference is misrepresentation, pure and simple, of facts.

Mr. Thompson and his friends are in the habit of imagining and then criticising what they claim to be a dishonest propaganda against Britain in India. If they were really sincere they would have discovered that the blame lay elsewhere. Truth has not been outraged by Indians or their sympathisers. Protesting against the censorship Mr. Herbert Bailey, Managing Editor of the British United Press wrote:—

"We have been particularly hard hit by the censorship. Our correspondent at Lahore has had six of his messages stopped by the censors, although, as the Indian Government well know, he is one of the most reliable and best informed correspondents in the districts near the North West Frontier."

This was written five months ago. The complaint against censorship still holds true. Add to this campaign of suppression, inaccurate and misleading suggestions characteristic of the correspondents of the British papers and the compiler of the world famous, world-wide weekly appreciations. Who is, then, guilty of "misrepresentation?"

—:o:—

NOT GOING, AFTER ALL

—:o:—

The frantic efforts of the Rothermere and Beaverbrook Press have not been successful in hounding Mr. Baldwin out of the leadership of the Conservative Party in Britain. The cry of B. M. G.—Baldwin must go—raised by the vociferous protagonists of Empire Free Trade is not being taken up by the rank and file of the Tories to the extent the anti-Baldwin Press expected. Mr. Baldwin promises to issue at an "early opportunity" a public pronouncement on the Tory Party's policy but the opportunity will not be soon in coming because he, with the help of the astute Mr. Neville Chamberlain, will try to compose domestic quarrels amongst the Tories and asserts how far it is possible to offer a bold front to the Beaverbrook-Rothermere attack before making a public statement. The disunion amongst Tory rank means that the MacDonald Government will not be driven out of office for a long time. And yet they have not the courage to initiate a bold policy regarding India. But we forget they are waiting until the Round Table Conference meets in November and finishes its "unfettered" discussions.

THE CROSS & THE JAIL.

A saint once chose a manger bed
Upon which to be born;
Another lies in prison shed
Who palace might adorn.
That saint with thieves was crucified,
'Mongst felons; this you see;
Yet cross and jail they've glorified
Unto Eternity!
One dying thief his sin bewails,
From Christ forgiveness craves;
In jail the Mahatma's truth prevails,
And erring men he saves.
In adoration, Christians kneel
Before the cross to pray;
E'en so for jail we worship feel,
For Mahatma's there to-day!

SEVIKA.

—:o:—

INDIA'S "WAR LORD."

—:o:—

Khaliquzzaman As Labour Leader

(BY K. R. SABAPATHY.)

Will you kindly permit me to add to the deserving tributes paid to Chowdhary Khaliquzzaman, the Acting President of the Indian National Congress by "Mina", youngest son of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the following? It was Chowdhary Khaliquzzaman who first organised the O. and R. Railway Union in the year 1917. He held the position of Secretaryship of that Union for five long years along with his comrade Pandit Harkarnath Misra, Bar-at-Law, when at a time the present-day Labour leaders were not even heard of. The writer has personal experience of Chowdhary Saheb's activities in the Labour field. With his genial kindness he use to receive the trampled workers, hear their grievances, console them and fight their cause with a grim determination.

Always moderate in his views with an eye for the sure betterment of workers. He was never a preacher of direct action. When he formed the O. and R. Railway Union in 1917 there was a lightening strike of 3 days and in which time he was able to bring home to the authorities successfully the deplorable conditions under which the workmen were groaning. He gave up his practice in the Court in the last Non-Co-operation movement and entered the jail when at a time jail-life was considered to be a terror. Although coming from an aristocratic family he always associated with the poor, and worked for their upliftment with a transparent sincerity. When Pandit Jawaharlal organised Peasants' Party in Fyzabad District in the last Non-Co-operation days, Chowdhary Saheb organised the peasants in the Lucknow District. It was mainly due to his activities that many of the Aman Sabhas that sprung up in the last Non-Co-operation days had an early death and given a decent burial. I remember it was at Rafa-ih-am Hall a meeting of the Aman Sabhaites was announced to be presided by the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow during Non-Co-operation days and in which Mr. C. Y. Chintamani played a prominent part. But Chowdhary's party invaded the meeting, had their own President and converted the anti-Non-Co-operation meeting into a 'pucca' Non-Co-operation meeting and which made the then prominent Aman Sabhaites like Mr. C. Y. Chintamani to take to their heels by back door.

Really in Chowdhary Saheb and Pandit Jawaharlal the workers have their genuine representatives and so long as these two stalwarts re-associated with the Congress and Mahatma Gandhiji, the workers need have no fears of capitalistic monopoly as is said by some Red Flag Unionists.

STUDIES IN THE TEACHING OF GANDHIJI.

THE SPINNING WHEEL

(By VERRIER ELWIN, Christa Seva Sangha.)

VII.*

Here are some of the moral and spiritual reasons why every Indian patriot should use the spinning wheel. They are gathered from the writings of Mahatma Gandhi. They are not all the reasons; but they are sufficient reasons:

I. "Sacrificial spinning helps to solve the problem of India's poverty. "Hunger is the argument that is driving India to the spinning wheel. The call of the spinning wheel is the noblest of all. Because it is the call of love. And love is Swaraj." "Without a cottage industry the Indian peasant is doomed. He cannot maintain himself from the produce of the land. He needs a supplementary industry. Spinning is the easiest, the cheapest, and the best." "Hand-spinning does solve the problem of India's chronic poverty, and is an insurance against famine."

BOND BETWEEN RICH AND POOR.

II. "The spinning wheel is a symbol of the unity of the rich and poor." "I cannot conceive any higher way of worshipping God than by doing for the poor, in His name, the work they themselves do."

III. "It is a symbol of all-India unity." "For me the spinning wheel and Khaddar are the symbols of all-India unity; therefore, I regard them as a national sacrament." "Hand-spinning means the greatest voluntary co-operation the world has ever seen. It means co-operation among millions of human beings scattered over a very wide area and working for their daily bread."

IV. "It is a symbol of love for the whole world." "It is a symbol of love for mankind." "The Charkha is a symbol not of commercial war, but of commercial peace. It bears, not a message of ill-will towards the nations of the earth but of good-will and self-help. I may deserve the curses of posterity for many mistakes of omission and commission, but I am confident of its blessings for suggesting a revival of the Charkha. I stake my all on it. For, every revolution of the wheel spins peace, good-will and love."

SPUR TO SIMPLICITY.

V. "It is an ever-present spur to simplicity of life." "There is one thing that may be truly said about the Khaddar enterprise, in addition to its economic value,—it brings us back to simplicity and self-reliance. 'If a man', says the Chinese gardener-sage, 'has a machine-like heart in his breast, he has lost his grasp of pure unity, and becomes involved in complexity'." "The spinning wheel stands for simple life and high thinking. It is a standing rebuke against the modern mad rush for adding material comfort upon comfort and making life so complicated as to make one doubly unfit for knowing oneself or one's God."

VI. "It is an invaluable discipline for the character." "The Charkha is a symbol of simplicity, self-reliance, self-control." "It needs plodding. Ability to plod is Swaraj. It is Yoga. Nor need the reader be frightened of the monotony. Monotony is the law of nature.....The monotony of necessary occupations is exhilarating and life-giving.....And when India has monotonously worked away at turning out Swaraj, she will have produced a thing of beauty which will be a joy for ever. But it cannot be without the spinning wheel. Therefore the best national education for India is undoubtedly an intelligent handling of the spinning wheel."

CURE FOR IDLENESS.

VII. "It is a perfect cure for idleness." "The central idea is not so much to carry on a commercial war against foreign countries as to utilise the idle hours of the nation, and thus by natural processes to help it to get rid of her growing pauperism." "Swaraj has not meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness."

VIII. "It is very simple to learn." "The beauty of spinning is that it is incredibly simple, easily learnt, and can be cheaply introduced."

IX. "Khaddar has a high aesthetic value." "To me Khaddar is any day more artistic than the finest Dacca muslin, for its associations. Khaddar supports to-day those who were starving. .....Khaddar, therefore, has a soul about it. It has an individuality about it." "The householder should train himself to see art and beauty in the spotlessly white Khaddar and to appreciate its uneven softness."

DEEP RELIGIOUS VALUE.

X. "Hand-spinning has a deep religious value." "It will save our women from forced violation of their purity. It will, as it must, do away with begging as a means of livelihood. It will remove our enforced idleness. It will steady the mind. And I verily believe that when millions take to it as a sacrament, it will turn our faces Godward."

XI. "It is the secret of Swaraj." "Swaraj is unattainable without the beautiful art of hand-spinning becoming universal in India." "If you want to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, there is no other way out of the difficulty but spinning for the whole of India." "In hand-spinning is hidden the protection of women's virtue, the insurance against famine, and the cheapening of prices. In it is hidden the secret of Swaraj."

(To be continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on September 24, 25, 27, 29, 30 and October 1.

DR. AMBEDKAR AND THE CONFERENCE

CONGRESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE "DEPRESSED CLASSES".

(BY "OSIRIS".)

In a speech addressed to his followers at the Damodar Thackersey Hall after they had forced the meeting of the local "depressed" classes, which was called to expose the Doctor's pretensions, to disperse Dr. Ambedkar made certain statements in attack of the Congress that strike one as extremely irresponsible and unworthy, certainly, of a man of the Doctor's intellectual and social status.

"WET" ORATORY.

One may make due allowance, of course, for the fact that the mob-element that formed Dr. Ambedkar's champions and R. T. C. enthusiasts and audience demanded in the speaker what is called "humouring" (a process of treatment with which all experts of alcoholism are thoroughly acquainted): one can hardly blame the Doctor for giving the devil of cheap-grog his due. The friendly Press-reporters, too, acted with excellent tact in not moving their pencils while the Doctor foamed through certain stages of his impassioned mob-oratory: no respectable editor, I am convinced, could have spared his blue pencil if a verbatim report of the speech were submitted to him. Parts, however, of his apostolic speech are published and every statement contained in them remains to be challenged.

NEGLECTED GENIUS.

Thus, when the Doctor said a brief good-bye to the sense of delicacy and decorum that are demanded of a gentleman of his respectable position by saying that there were several leaders in the Congress ranks who were ignoramuses and who should sit at his feet and take lessons in the subject of politics, the grotesque bragadaccio calls for exposure. Does Dr. Ambedkar believe that the Congress ranks are formed by those political parasites and careerists whose claim to leadership is supported by imaginary possession of academic smattering? I have not the least intention of spoiling the humour of the whole scene by deprecating the alleged superiority in, let us say, constitutional law over certain Congress leaders that he, Dr. Ambedkar, possesses, exclusively on his own statement. We have known several distinguished names that command our respect and which have received world-wide respect in the field of learning. I have no doubt but that our Dr. Ambedkar's will soon be added to the list. The post-R. T. Conference British Empire may even make room for the learned Doctor's illustrious fellow-invitees and the whole galaxy will, no doubt, flatter Dr. Ambedkar's sense of his own superiority.

RUN THEM DOWN!

The gross, if highly characteristic, misrepresentation of the Congress position of which Dr. Ambedkar was guilty on this occasion hardly calls for refutation. This nominee of the Government cannot very well face the world without vilifying the Congress as the other members of his class have been doing. Dr. Ambedkar's assertion that the Congress has done nothing to help the "depressed" classes to level themselves up against the repression of Hindu orthodoxy and bias is too much a lie to be refuted. The very 'raison d'etre' of the Congress consists of fighting out of existence every tyranny whether it arose out of class interests or sectarian bias. It has never countenanced communalism of any kind and would continue to preserve that fundamental attitude. Political freedom presupposes a civic system that exploiters must necessarily hate and the enemies of Indian nationalism seek to make impossible; and the Congress [illegible]

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Late Lord Birkenhead.

Inspite of his implacable and bitter opposition to the national sentiments of India one cannot help thinking with regret that a remarkable man has passed away in the late Earl of Birkenhead. He was an erratic genius as a politician. His career through Parliament was stormy—he even raised storms where there were none; he had a caustic and even biting humour which wounded his opponents. But he would rather be known—and deservedly so—for his qualities, as a man of massive and brilliant intellect and one of England's greatest lawyers; he was also one of her most remarkable Lord Chancellors. And the fame and position that were his came to him by sheer dint of his own determination and perseverance. F. E. Smith rose to be the Earl of Birkenhead from the son of a common man. He boasted neither aristocratic and nor plutocratic heredity.

Mr. Thomas On Dominions' "Status."

General Hertzog's campaign is bearing fruit. That great Imperialist Mr. Thomas recognises in an interview, that "in order to secure free and full co-operation between equal partners in the British Commonwealth, it is desirable, first of all, to make it quite clear that the Overseas Dominions are in form as well as in fact, in no way, subordinate to this country." He, therefore, continues, "Nobody can question anybody's right to secede, but the wisdom of such action may be argued." While granting that the act of secession may admit of two opinions, one cannot help appreciating Mr. Thomas' courage in acknowledging frankly and unequivocally what should have been a clear right but for the obscurantism indulged in by England-for-ever Imperialists.

Right To Secede Conceded.

Coming as this acknowledgment does from the Secretary of State for Dominions, it has the significance of an authoritative pronouncement on behalf of the British Government. It is, therefore, safe to assume that the right to secede from the Empire has been formally accepted by Great Britain. Our Anglo-Indian contemporary—we are sorry for the chagrin that Mr. Thomas' admission must have caused it—now raises the question of Parliament's rights as the "final authority." The history of Canada's transition of her Independence during the last two decades or so is also a history of Parliament's acquiescence in it. For, Parliament knows that since "its sanctions," as pointed out by our contemporary itself, "come from millions of half educated voters who reside in England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or the Channel Islands", it cannot impose its will on the Dominions. The right to secede was a fact which has now been formally conceded. This is what India demanded. This is what India was refused. And, yet 50 optimists are going to London to win—Dominion Status!

Shocking.

There is, we are sure, not a single Indian whose feelings have not been shocked at the insulting manner in which Mahatma Gandhi's grandson is alleged to have been treated by the police. Mr. Kanti Gandhi, it would appear, was arrested at Chikhali and made to walk a distance of 7 miles to the Railway Station with his hands tightly tied with ropes. On remonstrating with the police officer Mr. Gandhi was told by this Officer that he, the custodian of Law and Order, made "no difference between a Satyagrahi and a murderer." Notwithstanding the latest libel on Congressmen, one wonders whether Lord Irwin thinks that a Satyagrahi—and that too Mahatma Gandhi's grandson—not charged with murder or even incitement to violence should have his hands tightly tied with ropes. The Police officer would make no difference between a murderer and a Satyagrahi. What a report and what a magnificent vindication of the Majesty of Law!

INCIDENTS OF AZAD MAIDAN RALLY & BHENDI BAZAR RECALLED.

"No Need For Firing At Bhendi Bazar."

EYE WITNESSES' STATEMENTS BEFORE MUNICIPAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Municipal Police Excesses Enquiry Committee met again on Tuesday evening in the Corporation Hall when Mr. V. R. Modak Vice-Captain of the Hindustani Seva Dal and two Muslim witnesses were examined. Both the Muslim witnesses came from Bhendi Bazar and were eye witnesses to the firing in that locality on the night of May 26. Mr. Boman Behram presided.

ESPLANADE RALLY RECALLED.

In his oral evdience Mr. Modak described the incidents on June 21st the day when a Rally was held on the Azad Maidan in defiance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order. The witness said that he came to the Maidan with a batch of about 15 Seva Dal volunteers but before they could enter the Maidan they were attacked by the sergeants with lathis. The sergeants attacked them near Dhobi Talao. Out of his batch eight volunteers received lathi blows and five were injured. Of these five witness himself and two of his colleagues were injured rather seriously. One of them Mr. D. G. Chavan had to pass about six weeks in the Congress Free Hospital as an indore patient and he still feels acute pain in some parts of his body.

To a question of Mr. V. C. Setalvad the witness said that he could recognise the sergeant although he did not know his name.

Examined by Mr. N. M. Talpade the witness said that when the Salt works at Wadala were raided the public also took part in the raid. The sergeants and police assaulted the satyagrahis as well as the public. But he was not in a position to describe accurately the assaults as he was busy with Ambulance work.

MARCHED FORWARD.

Questioned by Mr. Velinkar the witness said that as soon as the batch reached Dhobi Talao on the Rally Day the sergeants on duty asked them to "clear off". As they did not obey the order they were assaulted. As a result the batch was dispersed but as soon as the sergeants had left the place he asked his volunteers again to form into files of two and march forward. They had hardly proceeded a few yards when another party of sergeants appeared on the scene and assaulted them. It was then that the witness was injured and was removed to the Congress Hospital.

THE DOG AND THE SERGEANT OF BHENDI BAZAR.

The next witness was Mr. Badlu Vazir Serang residing at Improvement Trust Chawl at Imambada. He said that on the night of May 26 when he came out of the Subhanallah Hotel after having his tea he saw a small dog on the tramway line. A man had caught hold of the dog and was beating it with a small stick. The dog barked out and I saw a sergeant coming out of the Police Station. The sergeant was in Mufti and was bareheaded. The sergeant gave a blow to the man on his face and snatching away the dog from him returned to the Police Station. The incident attracted a crowd and there was a great noise. Apprehending that there would be some trouble he went to his room in the chawl nearby. After about 15 or 20 minutes he heard several shots fired. He kept awake practically for the whole night, but did not come out of the compound of the chawl and so he was not in a position to describe what happened outside. He could however recognise the sergeant if he were brought before him.

Mr. Haji Husein Ali the third witness who is the proprietor of the Vazir Restaurant stated that on the night of May 26 at about 9-30 p.m, he was sitting in a watchmaker's shop out side his restaurant. The restaurant is opposite the Police Station. Just then he saw a number of men collected in front of the Police Station. Some of them brought a man to his shop, who was bleeding from his nose. The wounded man washed his face at his restaurant. The persons who accompanied him said that he was beaten by a sergeant for beating a dog.

SERGEANTS FIRE.

Continuing the witness said that the crowd that had collected was not rowdy nor did it pelt stones. After five or ten minutes he saw two or three sergeants firing from the staircase of the Police Quarters. As a result of that firing the shop was cleared. He did not see any injured men then. The firing was in the direction of Dongri.

OLD KHOJA LADY DIES.

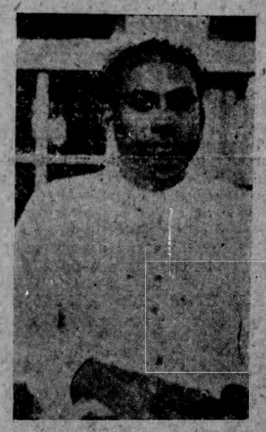
After some time there was again firing as a result of which an old Khoja lady Fatmabai was wounded. She fell down in front of restaurant. He removed her of his restaurant. He removed her on a charpoi in a Veranda behind the shop. After an hour or so she was removed to a hospital by some members of the public.

Next day in the morning at 8-0 a.m. there was again firing. Afterwards he knew that the Khoja lady died of her wounds. He gave evidence before the Coroner at the inquest held over her dead body.

NO NEED OF FIRING.

Replying to Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Serang the witness said that when the old Khoja woman received a bullet wound near his restaurant there was no crowd. The Khoja woman was the only person to pass from the place then. There was no crowd pelting stones at the police station and in his opinion there was absolutely no need of firing.

Questioned by Mr. Velinkan witness said that just before the firing took place there was some noise but the crowd was not pelting stones at the police station. The second firing took place about ten minutes after the first firing There were about 50 men collected on the footpath outside his shop and it was that crowd which was fired upon. When the Khoja lady received the bullet wound he had shut the doors of his restaurant. On seeing the lady dropping down he opened the door and carried her inside the shop. He could not tell exactly where she was wounded but perhaps it was in the back. She was profusely bleeding. The firing continued till 2-0 a.m. in the morning and in all he heard more than a hundred shots.



Mr. Vyas, Principal of the New Era School which celebrated the conclusion of its first term on Sunday.

In reply to a question of Mr. B. T. Desai the witness said that except for a little shouting the crowd was absolutely non-violent and there was no need of firing.

The Committee meets again on Friday next.

"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

"ONE OF THE MOST DAZZLINGLY SUCCESSFUL CAREERS."

—:o:—

"Maiden Speech Brilliant Performance."

LONDON, September 30.

The death of Lord Birkenhead occurred with almost startling suddenness as it was believed that he was recovering from his recent illness until the bulletin cabled yesterday evening revealed serious turn for the worse. Doctors announce that His Lordship passed away peacefully. They add that there had been further increase of pneumonic infection and heart muscles feeling the effect of this dilated and failed. Thus closed one of the most romantic and dazzlingly successful careers of modern times. Lord Birkenhead won his way to the foremost place with no adventitious aid. His maiden speech in the House of Commons, one of the most brilliant performances ever heard, marked him out as one of the coming men. His tenure in office of Lord Chancellorship was marked by a series of judgments which have become classics of soundness and eloquence. One of the most memorable was his decision in the Russell matrimonial suit in connection with which a great fight over the paternity of the child had raged. His decision reversed Divorce Court and Court of Appeal judgments.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI'S INTENTIONS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the latest issue of the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" I learn that the big Brother is seeking a clash between the Hindus and the Musalmans on the 4th of October. He says that "the Musalmans of Bombay" will never tolerate that Mr. Muhammad Ali should be "insulted" by cries of shame, who is so much "loved" by them. Nevertheless, Mr. Shaukat Ali is organising a big crowd in honour of his younger brother to be present at the mole and also along the entire route of the proposed procession. I am informed that every Khilafat volunteer will be armed with a lathi with a bunting on one side, apparently a harmless thing, but which will, if occasion demands, have the potentiality of being converted into a full vedged lathi. We have no business to ask the Police Commissioner to disarm all these stalwarts before they leave the Love Lane, the renuexvous of the Brothers But Mr. Shaukat Ali's idea seems to be that the clash between the Hindus and the Musalmans should otccur while he himself will be enjoying the cool sea-breeze on board the steamer. Will Mr. Shaukat Ali abandon the procession which he is organising in honour of himself and his younger brother?—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

THE MAHIM MEETING

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Saturday last at about 4-30 p.m. Mr. Shaukat Ali accompanied by Mr. Mahomed Hussain Hishamuddin Bare came to Sittladevi Hotel, Mahim. They talked together in the hotel for about an hour and afterwards left for Dadar in their car. At 6-30 p.m. Mahomed Hussain came to the Magdum Saheb Durga at Cadell Road and took with him four men whose names I know. These men went to the place where the meeting was held and I saw them taking a leading part in creatintg the trouble."—Yours, etc.,

MOULVI M. IBRAHIM.
178, Lady Hardingt Road,
Sept. 30.

CAMPAIGN OF VILIFICATION.

—:o:—

Lying Propaganda Against Congress & Nationalist Muslims.

—:o:—

A campaign of misrepresentation and vilification is being carried on against the conveners of to-day's (Thursday) Muslim meeting at the Azad Maidan. The wire-pullers of this movement are few Muslim supporters of the Round Table Conference headed by Mr. Shaukat Ali and strengthened by the hooligan element in the city. Leaflets and handbills in Urdu which emanate from the Khilafat Press. were broadcast on Wednesday evening in the city denouncing Congress and the Nationalist Muslims.

As can be seen from the announcement the Muslim Congress Party and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have nothing to do with to-day's meeting. The list of conveners again shows that it includes a large number of non-Congress men and has been convened with a view to express the opinion of the non-Congress Muslims as well of Congressmen, on the question.

The opponents have issued a handbill under the caption "Final Discussion.". It was broadcast last evening in the Muslim localities of the city by Khilafat volunteers. The handbill is printed both in Urdu and Gujarati.

ENTRAPPING MUSLIMS.

The handbill condemns the present movement as an endeavour on the part of the Hindus to entrap Muslims and to enslave them permanently. It is suggested that they have succeeded in enlisting the help of "a few" Muslims and by organising meetings, processions and other demonstration they are said to have been trying to mislead the Muslims. Bombay is said to be centre of this "mischivous propaganda and the meeting on October 2, at the Azad Maidan is said to be the final effort on their part.

Therefore Muslims have been asked to muster strong to the Azad Maidan at 5 p.m. and give their "honest" opinion on the subject.

MUSLIMS TO CONDEMN R. T. TAMASHA.

To-day's Public Meeting.

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

A public Meeting of the Musulmans of Bombay will be held tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Azad Maidan to denounce the Round Table Conference and to declare that such Musulmans as are going to the Round Table Conference are doing so against the declared wishes of Muslims and, therefore, they cannot claim to represent them:—

M. C. Chagla Esqr. will preside.

The following gentlemen are amongst the signatories of the said meeting:—

Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji.
Mr. Miyan H. J. M. Chotani.
Mr. Syed A. Brelvi.
Dr. Lookmani F. R. C. S.
Mr. M. C. Chagla.
Mr. Rajabally V. Patel.
Mr. Moulvi Mohamed Ali.
Mr. Haji F. Y. Khandwani.
Mr. Osman Sobhani.
Mr. Haji A. Haji M. Patka.
Mr. Abdul T. Ismailji Maskati.
Mr. Ahmed H. S. Khatri.
Hussein H. Hemani (Solicitor).
Dr. Gulamhussein V. Patel.
Mr. M. A. I. Lakhani.
Mr. Habib I. Kasara.
Mr. Haji F. Maniar.
Mr. Dawoodbhai H. Hasur.
Mr. H. I. Laiji.
Mr. Ishaq M. Chapra.
Mr. Abdul Rehman P. Khan.
Mr. Haji Ibrahim H. S. Dervesh.
Mr. Fatehmahomed Usman.
Mr. Mahomed Noormohamed.
Mr. Rashi N. Fatehmahomed
Mr. Abdulla J. Calcuttawalla.
Mr. Husseinally K. Mitha Kasara.
Mr. Haji Ibrahim I. Chowdhry.
Badrudeen A. Pappoo.
Mr. Mahomed Umer A. R. Bhoiwala.
Mr. Pirmahomed G. M. Munshi.
Mr. Shaikhali G. Hussein.
Mr. Hassanally H. Khairaj.
Mr. Hussein H. H. Anik.
Mr. Ismail Musa Patel.
Mr. Noor M. Kasum Chapra.
Mr. Haji Fatehmahomed O. Batliwala.
Mr. Haji Noor M. Ahmed.
Mr. Mahomedali Maniar.
Mr. Hakimuddin K. Chatriwala.
Mr. Salemahomed H. Isa.
Mr. Gulam Rasul N. Kagdi.
Mr. Mahomed U. Master (Madanpura).
Mr. Mahomedbhai J. Rangwala.
Mr. Maulvi Mohydin Ahmed.
Mr. Abubakar A. Rehman.
Mr. Gulamhusain Salebhai.
Mr. Abdulla A. Batatawala.
Mr. Mahomed Salim.
Mr. Ahmed A. Jiwa.
Mr. Ismail Haji Mahomed.
Mr. Usman Jumma.
Mr. Osman Haji Gani.
Mr. Musa Haji Jusub.
Mr. Habib Sakur.
Mr. Alibhai Husseinbhai.
Mr. A. A. Shartiya.
Mr. Hamomed N. Mojawala.
Mr. Ibrahim Guni.
And others.

RESOLUTIONS.

—:o:—

The following are the resolutions which will be moved at the public meeting of the Mussulmans of Bombay which will be held on Thursday, the 2nd instant, at Azad Maidan, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

1. This public meeting of the Mussulmans of Bombay is of the opinion that no useful purpose will be served by hilding a Round Table Conference at the present juncture when an overwhelming majority of those who could represent the country and would be in a position to deliver the goods have decided to disassociate themselves from it.

2. This public meeting of the Mussulmans of Bombay is of the opinion that the Muslim delegation to the Round Table Conference, does not represent Nationalist Mussulmans, and calls upon Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the representative of the Mussulmans of Bombay in the Legislative Asembly to withdraw from the Conference delegation in response to the call of the country.

A MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED.

—:o:—

As some misunderstanding is being created by certain interested parties about the public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay to-day it is hereby notified that the Congress Muslim Party or the B. P C. C. have nothing to do with this meeting. It is purely a public meeting of Muslims of Bombay convend by the signatories which include many non-Congressmen.

dyAhkML PPH80qf

SHAUKAT ALI'S PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will be kind enough to allow a little space for the following lines:—

Since Mr. Shaukat Ali has taken a vow to work heart and soul against the Congress we had made a vow to boycott the Urdu Daily the "Khilafat" which is now-a-days the leading organ of the anti-Congress propaganda. The work in "The Khilafat" is doing to spread the propaganda amongst the Muslims is based on the most mischevous basis and I am led to believe that Mr. Shaukat Ali has proved himself a good editor.

In to-day's "Khilafat" the leading article is written in the hands of Mr. Shaukat Ali and the heading is "My Tour." In this article Mr. Shaukat Ali gives the account of his tour through Beray and Bengal. He has not dealt with any extraordinary incident but has dealt with the subject of joining the Congress by the Muslims. While describing the tour in Bengal he runs up to Gujarat and Punjab. In the beginning he goes on to say how many Muslims have joined the Congress in Bombay which he describes the central organ of the Congress work. He describes that those who have joined the Congress have their own aims behind the same. He says, "some are poor, some eager of money, Some weak and such others." May I ask Mr. Shaukat Ali whether those respectable Muslims who have joined the Congress, are poor, weak, in want of money and so on? Who is Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha, the Vice-President of the Congress War Council. Is he poor? Is he in want of money? Is he starving? What is he? Mr. Shaukat Ali knows him and inspite of this the above statement by Mr. Shaukat Ali throws a good light on the fact as to how far Mr. Shaukat Ali has gone away from speaking the truth. How many names am I to mention.

I do not wish to take any more space of your esteemed columns, but as a Muslim Congressman I warn Mr. Shaukat Ali to stop this nonsense, and should know that those Muslims who have something in their minds about their motherland will no more hear these libels and so he should stop them at once. He can carry on his propaganda but in doing so he must stick to truth and nothing but truth.—Yours, etc.

O. J. KHAN.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

MR. JAYAKAR AND THE R. T. C.

—:o:—

Reasons For Taking Part In London Deliberations.

—:o:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has released for publication the reply which he has sent to Mr. Doorgadutt Sawalka, regarding the peace negotiations and his attitude towards the R. T. Conference. He says in the course of the letter:—

Your recollection is inaccurate of what happened at the meeting of merchants held at my house prior to my leaving for Poona on July 22. Towards the close of that meeting which was an informal one, you asked me why, unlike in 1921. I was this time opposed to the non-co-operation movement and helping Government in their plan of a Round Table Conference.

In reply I explained to you the reason why I thought the present movement to be unwise and ill-timed. Thereafter you asked me whether had any hopes of bringing about an honourable peace between the Government and the Congress Leaders.

I replied in the affirmative, whereupon you forther asked me what he would do if the terms given by the Congress leaders were reasonable but my mission failed because the Viceroy took up an unreasonable attitude and evidenced no desire for peace and honourable settlement. My reply to you was that if events so materialised, I would reconsider my position with regard to the Round Table Conference.

"VICEROY HELPFUL."

In the events which have happened and in the view I take of the failure of my peace efforts, no such contingency has arisen. On the contrary I found the Viceroy helpful and prepared to go, as far as he could, to meet the reasonable demands of the Congress leaders.

I therefore see no reason to revise my opinion. On the contrary, all that I saw and heard during the progress of my peace efforts has confirmed my original resolve to support the Round Table Conference.

There is only one small point mentioned in your letter where I would like to correct your impression. The meeting of the merchants held at my house was not at my invitation, as you state in your letter. An important merchant in this city who would perhaps prefer to remain nameless in this controversy, came to see me and discussed the business situation in Bombay. He thereupon asked me whether I would be willing to meet a group of his merchant friends and listen to their views. I readily agreed, and the meeting was accordingly arranged by him at my bungalow.

You are right in stating in the last paragraph of your letter that I have so far abstained from expressing my views as to why the peace negotiations failed. I thought that it was due to my position as an intermediary that I should not raise any controversy on this point or hurl recriminations at one or the other of the parties between whom it was my privilege to negotiate.

"EMBERS OF FANATICISM MUST BE EXTINGUISHED AND NOT FANNED."

High Court Upholds Proscription Order.

"RANGILA RASUL" APPEAL.

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Justice Madgaonker, and Mr. Justice Barlee heard the application of Mr. A. B. Kolhatker against the order of the Bombay Government proscribing his Marathi book "Rangila Rasul".

Mr. Talpade appeared for the applicant, and the Advocate General with the Government Pleader for the Crown.

HISTORY OF THE BOOK.

The book was written by Mr. Kolhatker and printed in the Bombay Vaibhav Press in November 1929. Before it was out, in October 1929, advertisements appeared in local papers announcing its publication. On this, some members of the Muslim community in Bombay thought that the book was a translation of the Urdu book of the same name published in the Punjab, which had excited the Moslem community there and led to the murder of its author and, therefore, they petitioned the Police Commissioner to stop the publication of the Marathi book in Bombay. Nothing, however was done at that time, and the book was published and put on sale in November 1929. A few days later, it was proscribed by a Government notification, and subsequently 252 copies were seized by the Police from the author's house, and the press. The author then applied to the High Court, under section 99B of the Criminal Procedure Code, to have the order of proscription set aside.

DIVINE MESSAGE.

The author's contention is that the book deals with the life of Shri Krishna who is regarded by the Hindus as the incarnation of God. He had emphasised two aspects of Shri Krishna's life, one that Shri Krishna had a divine message to give to the world, and secondly that Shri Krishna lived a life of joy and gaiety and preached the same gospel to the world. This being the subject matter of the book, he gave to it the title of "Rangila Rasul", which, according to him meant in Marathi the "Gay Messenger of God".

GOVERNMENT'S CASE.

The Advocate General arguing for the Crown, contended that according to the affidavits of Muslim scholars, the word "rasul" is always used for the prophet Mahomed. The Urdu book "Rangila Rasul" was considered by the Mahomedans as a blasphemous attack on their prophet and had greatly inflamed their religious susceptibilities. The same title for this Marathi book was naturally taken by the Muslim community of Bombay to mean a similar blasphemy on their Prophet.

Counsel, therefore, submitted, that though there was nothing objectionable in the contents of the book, the title was calculated to wound the religious susceptibility of Mahomedans, and therefore, the Government were justified in proscribing the book.

MISLEADING TITLE.

Mr. Talpade for the applicant (author) submitted that those who objected to the book were misled by the title to believe that it was a translation of the Urdu book. But the title in Marathi did not convey what it meant in Urdu. The dictionary meaning of the word "asul" was "an apostle," a "messenger" or one who had a message to deliver and it was in this sense that the author had used the word. The Government admitted that there was nothing objectionable in the contents of the book which deals with the life of Shri Krishna from the modern standpoint and described him as an it apostle or messenger of God who, like the ordinary humanity, lived a gay and happy life. This is the plain meaning of the title.

ORDINARY MEANING.

Mr. Justice Barlee—That is the meaning understood by a scholar. But the general public would understand it to mean Prophet Mahomad.

Mr. Talpade submitted that unless the Government establish that there was sufficient material to convict the author under section 99A of the Penal Code. (for doing something with a deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the Hindus who might be offended. Government would not be justified in proscribing the book. The title must be judged by the contents of the book.

If the title was offensive, it applied to Shri Krishna, and it is the Hindus who might be offended, there was no reason for the Mahomedans to be offended. The word "rasul" was not exclusively used for the Prophet Mahmad in Urdu. It was also used for St. John, in the Urdu translation of that book (which is a part of the Christian Bible).

WHAT RANGILA RASUL MEANS.

Proceeding, Mr. Talpade said that the author had used the expression "Rangila Rasul" as the best title to express the various aspects that he wanted to emphasise in Sri Krishna's life. Moreover, the protest came only from a few individual Mahomedans. If it was objected to by the Muslim community as a whole, they would have held protest meetings as they had done in connection with the Sharda Act. What the law contemplated was wounding the religious feelings of a whole class, not a few individuals of that class.

ORDER UPHELD.

Their Lordships, delivered separate judgments holding that the book was rightly proscribed, and dismissing the petition. The title was offensive in view of its previous association with the Urdu book which had admittedly outraged the religious susceptibilities of the Muslims.

Mr. Justice Madgaonker observed that the word "rasul" mainly referred to the Prophet Mahomed. It was not a word commonly used in the Marathi language.

This was not a matter of arguments, said his Lordship, but the existence, rightly or wrongly, of certain susceptibilities among a particular section of the people. They must see that the embers of fanaticism were extinguished and not further fanned by anything that might offend a community.

MR. C. R. SHROFF.

Expected Release On Friday.

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, October 1.

It is understood that Mr Chotalal R. Shroff will be released on Friday from Thana Jail. Preparation are being made to give him a fitting reception.

Take the Voigtländer Bessa

IT IS ELEGANT
ladies are delighted

IT IS SO SIMPLE
children can use it

IT IS SO GOOD
Even experts consider it cheap

IT COSTS SO LITTLE
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43, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 30.

Now that the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council are over, the question of the Ministry has come to the fore among the Councillors. The stay of the Government in Poona, in this season, has naturally made this city the active centre of all the operations in connection with the making of the Ministry. Efforts by the ambitious Councillors—and who among them is not ambitious—have begun in earnest and private meetings are being held for the formation of groups or parties with the force of which the ball of the Ministry is to be driven through the goal on behalf of a particular party or group. Outsiders and the Councillors, some too interested in the question, attend the meetings. The Home Member—why even His Excellency—is not spared from the bother by the candidates and even private influences are brought to bear, directly or indirectly, on those who are thought to be controlling the appointment of the Ministry. Mr. Jadhav, having gone to the Assembly, is out of question. The chance, therefore, is that the Non-Brahman Minister will be either R. B. Kambli or Mr. Chikodi from Karnatak which has a long-standing grievance in this behalf. Mr. Navale or R. B. Patil may probably be trying hard, but Mr. Patil will not secure all the Non-Brahman votes that Mr. Jadhav used to command. Among the Mahomedans either Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed or Mr. Noor Mahomed of Sind will secure the prize. And the third person to get the Ministership will be Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara. Whatever the truth be in the news that the Government wanted to have a non-communal Ministry, the constitution is such that the Ministry cannot but be communal. The Sind Mahomedans must be supported and satisfied, as they form a pillar of strength to the Government in all emergencies. The anti-Brahman Satyashodhak Non-Brahmans must also be placated, for they are about a dozen in number and 12 is no negligible vote in the Council! Above and beyond these two communal groups, the Liberals, the Parsees, and other Nationalists form a small but recognisable group to be counted. And this one may be satisfied if either Rao Bahadur Kale or Mr. Chitale were selected. In reliable circles it is thought certain that Mr. Kale would be given the portfolio of education to keep up the traditions of Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, the Mahomedan Minister will get the Local Self-Government Department and the Non-Brahman Minister will be the man in charge of agriculture. This is, however, guesswork. The coming few days will reveal the facts.

MR. HAROLIKAR'S HEALTH.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar had written to the Superintendent of Yeravda Prison about Mr. Harolikar who had gone on hunger-strike. The Superintendent has replied that Mr. Harolikar had insulted the Jail authorities and that, therefore, he was degraded from B to C Class. Thereupon he refused to take food. He would be restored to the original class, if he would apologise and begin to take food. He has been deprived of his privileges of visits and letters and yet, if some one would recommend to him to stop his food-Satyagraha, he would be given that letter. Mr. Kelkar has sent such a letter to Mr. Harolikar through the Superintendent.

The prize-distributions of Melas of the Ganesh festival are going on. That of the Commonwealth Insurance Company's Mela was performed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the Anath Vidyarthi Griha. The Bal Mela of Mr. Nanal was held last week in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar.

A procession in protest against Panvel firing was taken out in the Rasta Peth and a meeting was also held. Mr. Chahur was the leader of this Satyagraha Procession.

Eight persons of Khed were sentenced for Forest Satyagraha to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 each. Three boys were sent to the Reformatory. The eight accused have tendered apology. In the appeal, they were at last fined Rs. 10 each and then let off.

Mr. S. M. Mate delivered a speech on "Necessity of Gymnasiums" in the Maharashtriya Vyayam Mandal on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. The President explained the scheme of the Physical Education University and said that a special library of physical education was being built up.

Mr. V. V. Giri of the All-India Railway Men's Federation delivered a lecture in Poona with Mr. N. V. Bhonde in chair. He insisted on the membership of the Federation being increased and the Unions made more powerful. Then it would be difficult for the Government to ignore the Unions. A resolution of regret at the death of Joseph Baptista was also passed in the meeting.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar's brother saw him in Thana Jail. Dr. Hardikar has lost six pounds in weight and his health is exceedingly weak.

Some friends and relatives interviewed Mr. D. V. Gokhale in Thana Jail. That jail is said to be as strict as the Yeravda and the Visapur Jails. Visitors are greatly inconvenienced. Interviews are allowed only between 9 and 12. Visitors are also badly treated, and sometimes insulted. Mr. Gokhale is said to be losing weight.

The marriage of Mr. D. N. Kelkar and Mrs. Venubai Palshikar took place under the Special Marriage Act.

In the Shield Match between the N. M. Vidyalaya and the N. E. School, the latter came out successful. In the cricket match between the Poona Military Accounts and the Poona Union Club, the latter won by five wickets and 80 runs.

FR. G. SALDANHA DROPS DOWN DEAD.

—:o:—

Tragedy At Bishop's Funeral.

News has reached Bombay that Fr. Gilbert Saldhanha S. J., Professor of History and French, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, suddenly expired of heart failure at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mangalore, on Monday evening (September 29). Fr. Saldanha accompanied the funeral cortege of the late Dr. Valerian D'Souza, Bishop of Mangalore, whose remains had just been brought from Ireland. The cortege had proceeded from the Milagres Church to the Cathedral where the remains of the late Bishop were interred. As the procession reached the Church Fr. Saldanha is reported to have suddenly dropped down and died. The deceased was 66 years of age, and was very popular among the students. He had acted as Vice-Principal of the College for several years.

ILLICIT LIQUOR CONFISCATED.

—:o:—

72 Persons Arrested.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Early on the morning of the 27th, the Excise Superintendent, Howrah with a posse of police and excisemen raided the Cooly Lines of the Fort Gloster North Mills at Bauria. The search continued for some hours and 83 cases of illicitly distilled liquor, 12 gallons of spirit, 143 maunds of fermented wash and 22 maunds of dry mahua, with apparatus for the distillation of spirit are alleged to have been recovered. 72 persons have been arrested, while 11 are said to be absconding.—A. P.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS?

—:o:—

Committee To Complete Its Work Soon.

LONDON Sept. 30.

Geneva.—The Assembly to-day adopted the report and resolution on reduction of armaments, German Austrian and Hungarian delegates abstaining from voting, as no date was fixed for general Disarmament Conference.

Briand was convinced that the November meeting of Preparatory Committee would see completion of its work.

Lord Cecil was anxious that the Conference should be held as soon as possible but that no date should be fixed if there were danger that it would have to be postponed. He believed that it could be held next year, but he did not wish to tie his hands.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The body of Earl Birkenhead was taken last night from his London residence to the chapel at Gray's Inn of which the Earl was a member of Bench. The body will remain in the Chapel until October 3, when it will be cremated and ashes removed to Charlton, Birkenhead's country seat near Banbury, for funeral on October 4.

Only Commander Mcgrath, Birkenhead's closest friend, accompanied the body to Gray's Inn where it was received by five "Masters of the Bench."—Reuter.

BORIVLI LEADER ARRESTED FOR FOREST OFFENCE.

Sjt. Laxman Rao Mahtre a staunch Congressman and a devoted social worker of Borivli, was arrested last night for some alleged offence under Section 26 of the Forest law. He was taken to Thana.

There is complete Hartal in the town.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

Latest Garside's Cable.

Crop prospects are being maintained. Large portion of the crop will be low grade. Cotton leaf worm is doing considerable damage in Central and Western parts of the Belt. The crop practically stopped fruiting. There have been more rains in the Eastern Belt-Excessive rains have lowered the grade of the crop.

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

—:o:—

GINNING REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Madras week ending 19th Sept. 1930 5387, 1929 8585 1st to 19th Sept. 1930 16372.

Bombay week ending 19th Sept. 1930 2000, 1929 6740, 1st to 19th Sept. 1930 6374.

Sind week ending 19th Sept. 1930 3, 1929 350 1st to 19th Sept. 1930 187.

Bengal week ending 19th Sept. 1930 15, 1929 14, 1st to 19th Sept. 1930 15.

United Provinces week ending 19th Sept. 1930 182, 1929 71, 1st to 19th Sept. 1930 476.

Savanur State week ending 19th Sept. 1930 77, 1929 ... 1st to 19th Sept. 1930 77.

Holkar State week ending 19th Sept. 1929 103, 1st to 19th Sept.

Hyderabad State week ending 19th Sept. 1930 151, 1929 1189, 1st to 19th Sept. 1100.

Total week ending 19th Sept. 1930 7815, 1929 17088, 1st to 19th Sept. 1930 24601.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONDEMN R. T. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

A public meeting of the "F" Ward Depressed classes and others was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, on the Shakti Maidan on Saturday last to condemn the Round Table Conference and those who are going tot attend it.

Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar, who presided, at the outset challenged any one to come on to the platform and speak according to his conviction in favour or against the Conference.

Messrs. Kubal, Patil, and Sharma, condemned, in no uncertain terms, the Round Table Conference and exposed the servile mentality of those attending it. These men were not true representatives of the public, including untouchables, and even if they were not backed by the majority of the public, whom they professed to represent, they would not hesitate to go.

The meeting terminated amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram," "Inquilab Zindabad."

SPIRITUALISM IN POONA.

Last Saturday Mr. V. D. Rishi lectured in the Fergusson College and the Seva Sadan on the principles and utility of spiritualism.

Questions were asked at the end of the lectures, which were answered by the speaker, citing several instances from his personal experience.

The audience at both the places requested Mr. Rishi to hold some seances with a view to demonstrate the truth of spirit-communication.

This being promised, arrangements will soon be made to hold such experiments.

—:o:—

WEEKLY HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The Health of Bombay during the week ended 27th ulto. was as under:—

The total mortality 479 was 8 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 39th week of 1929 when the mortality was 520 and death rate 20.8 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 555 and death rate 22.4.

SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE IN BANDRA.

The Hon. Secretary Suburban Youth League writes:—

It is decided to hold the 2nd Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference in Bandra, during the Divali holidays. The Conference will most probably be presided over by Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose.

Allahabad.—The Royal Dutch Air Mail plane arrived at Bamrauli at 3-50 on Tuesday afternoon. It leaves for Calcutta before sunrise on Wednesday (Oct.

Dominion Premiers' Informal Talk.

—:o:—

Dominion Premiers except Mr. Bennett met Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was accompanied by Lord Passfield, Thomas and Wedgwood Benn, at No. 10 Downing Stdeet this morning for a preliminary informal talk prior to the official opening of the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

Mr. Chandorkar and two other volunteers from Alibag Satbir who were arrested under Sec. 54 Cr. P. C. were released on Sunday.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 1.

The local market opened at 4 p.m. with Broach A-M. delivery at Rs. 200. There was some demand influenced by higher Liverpool advices and prices advanced to Rs. 201/8. At this level there was some profit taking and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 199
Oomra, D-J. 168/4.
Bengal D-J. 140/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Oct. 138-0-0.
Jan. 126.60
April 123.40.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Mint Gold, Ready 21-10-3.
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement 21-6-9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement Rs. 21-7-3.
Silver, Ready Rs. 47-0-0.
Silver, 1st Settlement Rs. 46-12-0.
Silver, 2nd Settlement Rs. 46-13-0

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 30-9-30 1930-31 2346000, 1929-30 1904800.
Receipts Yesterday 30-9-30 1930-31 123000, 1929-30 60000.
Exports to date 30-9-30 1930-31 1106000, 1929-30 958000.
Stock at Ports 30-9-30 1930-31 2491000, 1929-30 1185000.
Stock Interior Towns 26-9-30 1930-31 818000, 1929-30 574000.
Stock Liverpool 26-9-30 1930-31 741000, 1929-30 732000.
Visible Supply 26-9-30 1930-31 4600000, 1929-30 3668000.
Quantity in Sight 26-9-30 1930-31 2572000, 1929-30 2396000.
Quantity out of Sight 26-9-30 1930-31 1071000, 1929-30 1782000.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

In full-pressed Bales.
Since 1st September.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	158	2,866
Central India	192	4,644
Berar and Nagpur	...	1,187
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	1,598
Berar	934	7,216
Central Provinces	510	4,673
Total Oomra	1,794	22,184
Dholera	109	3,347
N.-W. Provinces	189	966
Rajputana	...	749
Sind-Punjab	...	501
Broach	113	943
Coompta & Dharwar	52	5,402
Westerns-Northerns	33	2,414
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,670
Persian	...	...
American	...	2,194
Egyptian & African	...	10,004
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		98
Total	2,583	52,470

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

In full-pressed Bales.
1st Sept. to 25th Sept.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,587	38,365
Japan & China	9,355	1,21,193
Coast Ports	...	699
Up-country by Rail	...	7,911
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	35,138
Total	13,942	2,03,306

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Sept. 30.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	123,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 30

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Sept. 30

Scinde, Fully Good	3.20
Scinde, Fine	3.45
Scinde, Superfine	3.55
Bengal, Good	2.95
Bengal, Fully Good	3.20
Bengal, Fine	3.45
Oomra, Good	3.20
Oomra, Fully Good	3.50
Oomra, Fine	3.80
Broach, Fully Good	3.90
Broach Fine	4.15
Broach, Superfine	4.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Sept 30

November	8.37
December	8.58
January	8.74
March	8.92
May	9.08
July	9.16
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	9.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Nominal Dec./Jan. £5-2-6
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers Sep/Oct. £13-15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Sellers Sep/Oct. £11-15-0

MERCHANTS MUST PARTICIPATE IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

meeting, the President read the following address of welcome. After reading the address, the President on behalf of the meeting presented it to Sheth Virchand Panachand in a Sandal wood casket amidst tumultuous applause.

Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai while welcoming Sjt. Virchand said:—

The Presidentship of B. P. C. C. though it a great honour, is not a crown of roses but a crown of thorns. For the President has always to be ready to be a guest in His Majesty's gaol. Our joy is greater to day because one of our members has come forward to accept this post under such trying circumstances.

BOMBAY FIRST.

It is a puzzle to the English British merchants and politicians that Indian merchants who represent stable interests should solidly support the Congress. These Britishers in and out of season represent Congress as something dangerous and inimical to the interests of trade. But the mercantile community are not going to be inveigled into this snare laid by the enemies of India. The mercantile community full well realise that the Congress movement is meant for their ultimate benefit even though they may have to suffer temporary hardships. It is the duty of the merchants of Bombay, who have been in the vanguard of the fight, to take an increasing share in the Congress movement and to maintain the lead they have given to the merchants of the rest of the Country.

CONTRIBUTION TO CONGRESS FUNDS.

No battle is ever won without sacrifices. Why then should we be asked to stand aside in the present fight? It is to our interest to take part in the present movement and maintain it, cost what it may. It is a great pleasure to me to learn that the merchants have shown their willingness to accept the proposal of the President of the B. P. C. C. to give tax to the Congress on their business. It is a tangible proof, of the willingness of the merchants to make grater sacrifice in the present fight for freedom.

LIBERAL TREACHERY.

The mercantile community have unequivocally condemned participation in the Round Table Conference to be held in London. Yet some 50 Indian Liberals have come forward to take part in this conference and have the audacity to style themselves as representatives of the nation. The non-co-operation movement suffered a set—back in 1921 owing to the activities of this Liberal Party in helping the Government. This same party has come forward at this hour of national crisis to break the present movement by lending its co-operation to the Government. The Round Table Conference is nothing but a snare and a trap and it is to be seen what this party is going to get out of it.

Finally, it is my earnest appeal that Merchants will increase their support and co-operation to the Congress and help to hasten the day of India's freedom.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER CONDEMNED.

Sheth Virchand Panachand said: It is necessary for merchants and business Association at this hour to show moral courage and fearlessness. Just after the commencement of the present struggle, the Shroff Association set the ball rolling by passing several resolutions in support of the present movement and electrified the whole atmosphere. Other Associations also followed the lead given by the Shroff Association and passed resolutions of similar nature.

It was also due to the efforts of the Shroff Association that such a body as the Mahamandal had come to be founded.

On the other hand, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Millowners' Association which we call as our own, are merely dancing to the tune of five or six individuals. If we wish to remedy this position, it is necessary that merchants should take greater interest in the work of these institutions and learn to consider all quotations from the national viewpoint.

FOR THE GOOD OF INDIA.

The mercantile community should take part in the present movement because it is meant for the regeneration of the country, even though it may cause temporary dislocation and disorganisation of trade. It is meant to revive the dying industries of the country. The movement of boycott of foreign cloth is not meant merely to save 60 to 70 crores of rupees being drained out of the country, but it is also meant to give by reviving the cottage industry of hand-spinning and handweaving bread to millions of hungry mouths.

It is, therefore, in the interests of the merchants to take part in this movement. It may be that the merchants may not be ready to take part in the militant programme of the Congress, but they should not hold back from taking part in the constructive programme.

WHY BOYCOTT HAS SUCCEEDED.

It is due to the unstinted support of the Commercial Community that the Boycott movement has so well succeeded in paralysing British Trade. Merchants know the intricacies of trade and therefore, they should come forward to serve on the Boycott Committee and thus help to stiffen the Boycott Movement.

Finally it is my earnest appeal to the merchants not only to boycott foreign cloth but also foreign institutions such as Banks, Insurance and Shipping Companies and to give as much help as possible to the Congress in the present fight for freedom. I hope when the country and our civilisation are in danger of extinction, every man, woman and child will come forward to give their utmost to gain victory in the present fight.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. per cwt. 7/9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Bombay Nov./Dec. per cwt. 7/10

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. per cwt. 7/10.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Sept. 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, (Quality) Spot 7-7/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 30.

Demand Bills 485.65.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Silver Market:—closed quietly Steady.

Spot	16-3/8.
Forward	16-3/8

GOLD.

London, Sept. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Sept. 30.

Interest, day day Loans 2-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's market Loans 2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 Months 2-1/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 2-9/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 3-1/4 per cent.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY.

The Government by notification states, in supersession of their order, that the Vile Parle Municipality shall consist of 10 councillors of whom 8 will be elected and that it will come into force from January 3, 1931, instead of October 1.

Burdwan.—The body of Manindra Hati, a postal overseer, was found hanging from a banian tree, tied by the neck with a pugree, in an isolated field two mils from Deodar Ghat. The body was identified by the Post Master. Hati was sent with remittances amounting to Rs. 1,200 from the local Post Office to two branch post offices on September 24th.—A. P.

Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons

The world-famous Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public.

Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and venereal diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES

One trial will prove the whole statement.

Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS & CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, American, French, Italian and Grecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sale at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

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Guzdar House, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
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LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Sept. 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Sellers Sep/Oct. £14-10-0
Linseed Calcutta, ton.
Sellers Oct/Nov. £14-10-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Sellers Sept/Oct. £11-17-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Linseed Oil Naked, cwt.
Sellers Sept/Oct. £15-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 30.

Linseed Oil Naked, cwt.
Paid and further Buyers Jan/April 23/

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard
Ribbed, ib. Spot 5-15/16d. Sellers.

"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

Grand Khaddar AND Swadeshi Exhibition
TO HELP THE INDIAN INDUSTRY
TO BE HELD IN THE SECOND WEEK OF OCTOBER.
in the
Holmstead Hall HYDERABAD SIND
Manufacturers and agents who like to send their goods except mill mloth for sale or exhibition may kindly communicate with:—
SECRETARY,
Grand Khaddar and Swadeshi Exhibition,
Hyderabad Sind.

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LAND-REVENUE IN THE BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

Plea For Reduction In Assessment.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the whole country is passing through a crisis, it is but natural that the Bijapur District also should be affected by it. Even Gujarat, the richest division of the Bombay Presidency, has not escaped from the economical effects of the crisis. From the instance of Gujarat it may be easily imagined how much the Bijapur District, notorious for its famines and poverty has to suffer owing to the present depression in the market. Many remedies might be suggested to save the District from utter ruin and destitution, but in our view the only urgent remedy seems to be the reduction of the present land revenue to its half. The following details will show that the decreasing productivity of the soil and the increasing poverty of the agriculturist have made the ryot helpless.

The average annual rainfall of the District has fallen considerably so much so that places like Muddebihal were considered malarial on account of the heavy rainfall, have in recent years become notorious for scarcity. Owing to this scanty rainfall the productivity of the soil is lessened consequently the assessment on the soil deserves to be lightened. The number of cattle both in the rural and urban areas has considerably fallen. The cattle yielded on account of the manure useful in fertilising the land. The same quantity of manure is not available. The natural effect of the absence of manure has been the decreasing productivity of the land.

The rural areas' labour is becoming scarce. The people having no subsidiary occupations in off-seasons have migrated to towns in search of work and food. They seldom return to their villages. Thus labour in the villages is either dear or scarce or both. As the required amount of labour is not spent on land, its productivity has suffered.

The land revenue settlement in the Bijapur District was revised and increased between 1915 and 1920, when owing to the world-war the prices of agricultural products had risen enormously. The average of the prices then prevailing together with the average of the previous prices was taken as a standard for assessing the land revenue. But the prices now prevailing are lower than pre-war ones and as the increased assessment cannot but be a burden to the agriculturist.

The experience of the last 20 years has shown that in a decade only three years are good, while the remaining seven years are famine or dry years as far as the Bijapur District is concerned. But the Government officers have been very generous in preparing the Annual Valuation of the crops. The effect of these exaggerated valuation have been very rare. Being forced to give the assessment even when he does not get any crop, the agriculturist is running into debts.

To supplement these hardships the District Local Board has doubled their cess taxing the people to the extent of Rs. 110000 more than they paid formerly.

In addition to the above, the injustice done to the owners of fields under Tank-Irrigation is well-known. There are glaring instances of such injustice in the Bijapur District. The Tanks are silted up. The water-supply is insufficient; still the irrigation tax is the same or even increasing.

During war-times the value of land had risen very high; then somte agriculuturist borrowed money on the security of their lands for their family purposes or purchase new lands. Now the interest on these debts has become too heavy as the price of the agricultural products has gone low.

The foregoing are some of the causes of the poverty of the agriculturists which are beyond his own power to remedy.

Let me note also that the main subsidiary industries of our villages were spinning and weaving. When in the war-boom and even before that the price of cotton rose high, the farmers began to sell away every pound of their cotton and thus we lost not only the main snbsidiary industries of spinning and weaving and also the allied occupations, viz., ginning, carding, bleaching, dyeing, etc. Then the earning capacity of the village-home is considerably lessened.

Another subsidiary industry is that of dairy-farming. To keep kine or she-buffaloes for the purpose of dealing in milk or butter farmed even now one of the chief occupations of village women. But as the rainfall lessened, the acreage of pasture lands alloted to each village decreased on account of the Government selling the same for agricultural purposes and as the area under cotton increased, the maintenance of milk cattle became very costly and this subsidiary occupation also has suffered considerably.

The drink revenue for this district is doubled in the course of the last 20 years. For a rise of Rs. 100 in the Government revenue derived from licencing the shops, the toddy or wine drinkers has to spend Rs. 400 out of his to pay for (a) the license fees, (b) the value of drinks or drugs taken by him, (c) the establishment charges, (d) and the contractors' profits. This annual drain in lac of rupees has impoverished the rayats and rendered them destitute.

The least that the Government pocket: because the drunkard has can do for the ryot is to reduce the assessment to its half immediately.—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERING RAYAT.

THE ANTI-INDIAN PRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why do my countrymen still fail to realise that prominent amongst the factors that have done and are doing disservice to this country are the anti-Indian newspapers? The motives behind some of them have been avowedly anti-Indian and at every stage they have tried their utmost to hamper economic and political progress. Inspite of our feeling all the time their activities are anti-Indian both in spirit and in action, we have unfortunately done very little to withhold patronage to them and the consequent results have been that they have secured a footing, at least materially, in this country difficult to be shaken by the efforts however strong of only recent beginning. Theirs is the policy of insidious propaganda against this country and they spare no pains to decry and paint black every popular movement for economic and political salvation of the country. They do not fall far behind that American gutter inspectress, the authoress of "Mother India," in distorting facts. In case of communal troubles and dissensions they have never missed an opportunity to make mountain of a molehill, though outwardly deploring such things. They have always thrown their weight on the side of the reactionary spirit of the land.

The business community of this country has mainly contributed to the prosperity of these morning and evening outputs of anti-Indian venom. We have long put up with such a state of things and allowed them to come in the way of our liberty and progress. Now it is high time every Indian worth the name considered it as his urgent duty to deny his support of either advertising or subscribing or giving job work to these journals and their printing presses. Of late such a movement is afoot and the pinch of it is felt in the interested quarters, yet there is the necessity of stiffening the boycott, so much so that those who support them by advertising should also be boycotted.—Yours, etc.,

ARBID.

Sept. 24.

MR. THAKKAR'S CONVICTION.

—:o:—

The "Servant of India" writes:—

It is with deep regret that we learn that on the 23rd inst. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society, was convicted of the charge of "picketing and the abetment of picketing" of liquor shops in Mehmadabad on the 2nd August last, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and put in the B class of prisoners. It will be remembered that on the 2nd August last Mr. Thakkar was arrested by the Police while he was, according to him, engaged in watching and reporting on police in dealing with picketers of liquor shops in Mehmadabad. In watching and reporting on police excesses Mr. Thakkar had done a valuable public service, for which he deserves thanks. But it is quite understandable that his fearless and unsparing exposure of police excesses in the public press was unwelcome to the local officials. He was a thorn in their side, to be removed. Mr. Thakkar is a fearless patriot, he never was afraid of going to jail for his opinions and actions. Notwithstanding all the police evidence led against him in the Court and the finding of the Court, we have not the slightest hesitation in believing his word that the charge against him was absolutely unfounded. If Mr. Thakkar had committed these "offences" he would have been the first man to admit it. We cannot help feeling that he has been victimised. He lost faith in the Court and after a time declined to proceed with his defence and invited the Magistrate to award him whatever punishment he chose. The Magistrate, it need not be said, believed the prosecution evidence, and convicted him. Even if Mr. Thakkar were guilty, the punishment is too severe. Considering his age, which is over sixty, his status in life and his record of public service as a member of the Servants of India Society and the President of the Bhil Seva Mandal. It is a positive insult to put him in the B class.'"

HELP

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All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Rai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Dimington Road North, Bombay No. 1.

KALYANMAL MILLS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the news appearing in your paper of 23-9-1930 under the heading "Indore News" on the last page, will you kindly do us the justice by publishing this contradiction that as far as our mills are concerned we have stopped the use of foreign yarn in our mills since very long time. We are using only 'Swadeshi' yarn. We also give preference to Swadeshi.—Yours, etc.,

V. EBRAHIM.
Manager.

Indore, Sept. 24.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S MISREPRESENTATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I hereby draw the attention of the Editor of The "Times of India" with fact that "Prabhat ferries" have a constitution and an union of their own called Akhil Bharat Prabhat Ferr sangha. I have gone through the said constitution clause by clause and can say that the Prabhat Ferries are a separate body from the Congress. Moreover the Prabhat Ferries are not out to "set the whole countryside ablaze with lawlessness" as alleged in this morning's 'Times of India'.—Yours, etc

RATANLAL THAKORDAS PAREKH.

Sept. 29.

TIP TO IRWIN'S INVITIEES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In their interview with Mr. Slocombe of the "Daily Herald" both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed their willingness to settle the difference with Great Britain if India were granted substance of Independence."

The peace negotiations broke down on the rock of the question of right to secede from the British Emoire and the examination of the huge burden of debt imposed on this country for the aggrandisement of the British Empire. If Lord Irwin and the British Cabinet were sincere in their profession of granting full Dominion Status to this country, this difficulty ought not to have arisen, because all other dominions of the British Empire namely, Canada, Australia, and South Africa claim the right.

Then why deny the same to this Country?

So now the Round Table Conference is to be held without the Congress. Under these circumstances are those of our countrymen who have accepted the Viceroy's Commands right and justified in attending the conference without the Congress.

With due deference to them and particularly to Liberal stalwarts like Sir Chimanlal, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir P. C. Shethna and others. I shall like to draw their attention to the part played by certain individuals in the past history of India. Do they remember the part played by Hahooliray Hamir when Pruthviraj Chohan the last Rajput Emperor of Delhi lost his crown and life and India was conquered by Shahbuddin Ghori. I might like to draw their attention to the conduct of Madhav, the Prime Minister of Karan Ghela, the last Rajput Monarch of Gujarat. Looking to the history of Bengal nobody would like to emulate the example of Umichand and Mirjafar. Perhaps very few students of history have known the reason why Maharana Sing of Mewar lost the battle of Fatepur Sikri in which the brave Rana was on the point of defeating Baber, the founder of the Moghul Empire. It was due to the treachery of a Rajput Chief of Rayseen by name Silaaidi of the Tunvar clan who deserted the brave Rana in the thick of the battle.

At the present critical time in our history if all the Political parties in India combine under the supremacy of the Congress and present a united front, India can get all she desires keeping the connection with the British Empire on honourable terms if Britain is sensible enough to desire this.—Yours, etc.,

Jamnagar. Sept. 28. D.

PROTEST AGAINST "TIMES OF INDIA'S" REPORT

—:o:—

No "Riot" At Olpad.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will give the following true facts in your much esteemed paper, regarding the Lathi Charges at Olpad.

I was taken aback when I read in to-days issue of "The Times of India" about "Riot at Olpad" and the allegations which the correspondent of "The Times" has made are far from truth. The Patel was only requested to tender the resignation and he was not subjected to molestation as alleged by the correspondent of "The Times". The sentence "mob, growing very violent, the police were sent for. A scuffle ensued when the police attempted to disperse the crowd by the use of the lathis" is a gross misrepresentation of facts. The crowd only demonstrated strongly and when it reached the police lines a sudden and uncalled for lathi charge was made on the peaceful crowds as a result of which some fifteen youths have received injury. Mr. Valkunthlal who was first declared arrested has been belaboured severely. No responsible head like Fozdar or Police Patel was present on the spot when the lathi charges were made and what is the meaning of making arrest under the section 147-149 of the Indian Penal Code when there was nothing like riot?

I may mention that the account given by your Surat correspondent is quite true.

Not a single policeman has received any kind of injury.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL N. JOSHI.

September 26.

Sweeper M. L. C's More Useful Work Outside

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 30.

Mr. Bansi, a sweeper, who was elected to the Punjab Legislative Council with the help of the Congress, convened a meeting of over 1,000 scavengers and formed a Scavengers' Union. The meeting passed a resolution asking liquor sellers and dealers in foreign cloth not to sell liquor or foreign cloth otherwise cleaning of their houses will be abandoned. The resolution further states that any sweeper who does not act on the advice of the Union will be boycotted.—A. P.

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JOIN THE CONGRESS

—:o:—

Mr. D. S. Javalkar's Appeal To Non-Brahmins

Mr. D. S. Javalkar, the well-known Non-Brahmin leader, has addressed a letter to Mr. B. V. Jadhav, in the course of which he says:—

On 12th, September 1930, I have been in receipt of the so-called "notice" issued under the signature of Mr. Jedhe. It is clothed in that style of language, which is notoriously used by a hard-hearted creditor toward his debtor ryot. Mr. Jedhe forgets while addressing a honourable member of a Party of which he is a general Secretary, that neither any member could be treated as his debtor, nor is it proper to address him in a language of "notice."

"OBJECTIONABLE CONDUCT."

I have been accused by the learned Mr. Jedhe of my not having helped the Non-Brahman candidates who contested the recent Council and Assembly elections. The guilt becomes still more aggravated in Mr. Jedhe's opinion, when I possessed powers of one of the Secretaries of the N. B. Party, who instead of dancing to the piping of the election candidates, worked against their pious mission. Mr. Jedhe invites me to attend a special meeting of the Managing Committee, to be held on 30th instant, which is seriously to consider the grave problem of my "objectionable Conduct" in carrying an anti-election campaign amongst the Non-Brahmans. Certain previous engagements prevent me from picking up the gauntlet thrown by Mr. Jedhe, and consequently I have no alternative but to forward this statement to facilitate the proceedings of the special meeting in question.

"LEADERLESS AND RUDDERLESS.

Through public meetings and private sittings, I did preach the anti-election gospel and urged upon my non-Brahman brethren not to vote for any Brahman or Non-Brahman candidates, irrespective of caste, or creed. I confess, Sir, that nothing did ever give my conscience complete consolation, when I preached this gospel, which is branded as "objectionable conduct." I cannot believe that my friends had no idea of my opinions re: the necessity of Council Boycott and futility of co-operation with Government, since on the very day of my landing in Bombay from my European tour, I requestetd the Press to broadcast my definite views. I wish again to impress upon my Non-Bramin Party the advisability of these two things viz., Council Boycott and Non-co-operation, since my experience has convinced me of the entire impotence of Councils and respectless co-operation with the bureaucracy, which, if you remember it well, has described our party as "leoderless and rudderless" in Governmental reports. Do you mean to say, Sir, that this certificate does any credit to the Party you lead?

AMUSED.

When I survey the conduct of the Moderate section of my Party, I am amused rather than grieved. Their attitude is like that of the ostrich in the Sahara Desert, which hides its tiny head in the sands and foolishly believes itself hidden from the gaze of the world. I am not a solitary Council Boycotter and a Non-co-operator among the Non-Brahmins! Hundreds and thousands, in the Bombay and Presidency and throughout our country are of my opinion. My friend's the talisman of Council Entry and uninvited co-operation has no market value now. Look to the cases of so many important and leading units of the N. B. Party chivalrously sacrificing their all for the freedom of the country. The highly respected pioneer social reformer, Guruvarya Vitthal Rao Shinde, is in Yerrovada Jail. Another staunch Satya Shodhak Non-Brahman Mr. Bhau Rai Patil of Satara is almost on his way to Swarajjyashram. Almost all the Districts of the Bombay Presidency have advanced a most commendable quota of Non-Brahmin Satyagrahis for the common cause of the country. And where are those Poona heroes who prattled, till hoarse, of their determination to seek jails and refuse co-operation to the brueaucracy, which—to quote their sermon—"made the farmers more unhappy than the "Pandharpeshas" through the salt, abkari and forest laws? Are my moderate friends of the Party prepared to call the conduct of all these innumerable non-Brahmin heroes and heroines as "objectionable"? They should count ten before venturing a reply. At least my dear colleague Mr. Jedhe, if my reports are correct, cannot have the courage to do so, since he, in association with Guruvarya Shinde and Prof. Kosambi publicly declared his intention to "break the salt law" and seek jail if need be; and that too, not on any Non-Brahmin platform of Shahu Maidan, but in Shivaji Mandir so much hissed at by our Party. If our Jedhe still care for political honesty, as well as a spirit of moral courage to act as they speak, we non-Brahmins are eagerly expecting them to jump forthwith into the struggle, to join their brave shoulder with that of countless non-Brahmins who value their national self-respect and uplift of the millions of Non-Brahmins more than the material gains of this mortal world.

"Dominion Status" for India stands as the ultimate goal of the N. B. Party. There is no doubt about this definite ideal. But suppose the Indian National Congress wins Independence, and our friends the Britishers start on their return pilgrimage Home, are my N. B, moderate friends to run after them to persuade them come back from the Aden port just to lend them the usual warmed of co-operation? I don't think anybody from our Party can dare refuse Independence for the co-operation of the above "pilgrims", simply because our definition of "Dominion Status within the Empire" stands affected.

DO NOTHING POLICY.

The 1927 Non-Brahmin Conference freely allowed its members to join the Indian National Congress if any one so chose, without forfeiting his membership of the N. B. Party. Though Dominion Status was declared to be the ultimate goal of the N. B. Party, it was nowhere suggested that Independence obtained by any other means or organisation, should be rejected. To-day hundreds and thousand Non-Brahmins are also in jail throughout the Presidency. Even Non-Brahmin ladies of respectable families and culture are out to face imprisonment and many have already graced the cells.; Well, there are many even who prided themselves co-operating with the Government for years but who too at present fare no better than open non-co-operators, since they too have fallen victime to the Governmental policy in various Local Board and Municipalities. The Conference which elected me as one of the Secretaries, did not pass any resolution to co-operate with Government, even under such most insulting circumstances, by Council Entry or otherwise. Consequently, unless and until the act of preaching Council Boycott under the above circumstances has been declared "objectionable" by a N. B. Conference in its open session, none has any right to condemn what I and thousand others are doing and determined to do to safeguard the prestige of our Party as the exponent of Self-Determination in social, religious or political spheres.

In conclusion, permit me, Sir, to say that many of my friends, with whom I had the honour of working for the uplift of the masses, the non-Brahmin Youth, who built up the castle of our Party and made it impregnable with the cement of perfect democracy, are at present suffering imprisonment. Sir, my place is there where the faithful followers of the Party stand; not amongst those who only talk at home and do nothing. Will my dear Moderate friends give up the policy of "Do nothing, sitting on the fence and waiting for something"—

Yours Obediently,

D. S. JAVALKAR,
Secretary, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party.
64 Vetal Peth,
POONA, 27-9-30

KARACHI ACTIVITIES

—:o:—

Picketing Of Liquor Shops

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

Following the recent arrests of eighteen Congressmen at Sukkur in connection with the picketing of foreign cloth shops, the Panchayet of foreign cloth merchants of the place has decided to boycott foreign cloth. The carters and mukadams (Railway labourers) of the place have also resolved not to handle foreign cloth packages.

TESTING LEGALITY OF CONVICTIONS.

The public are well aware that a large number of the convictions of Satyagrahis in India are illegal. The first batch of Satyagraha leaders in Sind consisting of Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President, Sind Satyagraha Committee, Sjt. Narainda Anandjee, ex-M.L.C., and five other leaders, who were convicted on 16th April, 1930, had been sentenced from one year to two years' imprisonment, under Section 117, I. P. C., read with Section 47 of the Salt Act. The recent decision of the Oudh High Court has shown that such sentences are illegal. The Karachi Bar Association decided to test the legality of these convictions before the Sind High Court and accordingly the President of the local Bar Association applied to the convicting Magistrate for copies of the depositions and the judgment in the case to be supplied on payment. But the Magistrate refused this request remarking that the President of the Bar Association was not a party affected." Thus the attempt to test the legality of these convictions has been, for the time being, thwarted. The Bar Association is not, however, going to sit quiet in the matter.

BAR ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The Karachi Bar Association has protested against the classification, as "B" Class prisoner, of Mr. Santdas Idanmal Lalwani, B.A., LL.B., Pleader and Secretary, Karachi Satyagraha Committee, who was lately sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Bar Association urged that in view of his education, flourishing practice, social status and other considerations, he should have been placed in "A" Class and decided to submit a representation to the Bombay Government in that connection.

A COLLEGE DEBATE ALLOWED.

Last term, the debate on "Independence versus Dominion Status", held in the local D. J. Sind College, was broken up as the students, because they objected to the interference by the President, a local High Court Judge, with the speakers, who pleaded for Independence. The students were determined to hold the debate again at all costs. They accordingly held a referendum and a petition signed by over 400 students was submitted to the principal to hold the debate. They threatened strike also. The authorities ultimately permitted the holding of the debate a few days back.

LIQUOR PICKETING.

The picketing of liquor shops has been going on here. Following the arrest of seven picketing volunteers at Karachi Harbour, the vacant places have been filled in by other volunteers. Not a drop of liquor is now being sold at the liquor shops in that quarter. The liquor dealers, however, have adopted new tactics in this and other quarters. Liquor bottles are hawked openly in the streets, additional servants, who deliver liquor at the houses of the customers, have been engaged by liquor-dealers and liquor shops are kept open far beyond the fixed hours. How is it that these flag breaches of excise rules are connived at?

Following the lathi charge about a month back before the shop of Messrs. Udhomal Raichand and Co. and the subsequent boycott of this firm, the latter had agreed to close their shop absolutely for one month, not to take liquor license next year, to allow volunteers to picket their shop, not to sell liquor for the remaining period of the license and to engage a man selected by the Satyagraha Committee at their shop to observe that no sale of liquor was carried out. The shop has been allowed to open as the period, which it was to close, has expired.

The house of another liquor-dealer was also picketed a few days back, as he had declared himself against the Satyagraha work. This liquor-dealer has, therefore, come round and agreed to refer his case for settlement to three arbitrators. The picketing has been accordingly suspended for a few days.

SINDHIS ARRESTED OUTSIDE.

The province of Sind, besides carrying on Satyagraha within its borders, has also been sending out volunteers to Gujarat. Over 50 volunteers have hitherto gone from Karachi alone to Ranpur in Gujarat to work there. Among them was Sjt. Karsandas N. Mapeck, B.A., Principal, Tilak Marwari Vidyalaya, and Municipal Councillor, Karachi, who, according to a telegram, received here yesterday, has been arrested at Dhandhuka.

PORTRAITS OF DAS AND LAJPATRAI.

The busts of Deshbandhu Das and Lala Lajpatrai were prepared from donations made by the citizens of Karachi. The Karachi Municipality has unanimously decided to erect these busts in two central quarters in the city and to maintain them thereafter at their own cost.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN JUTE SHARES

—:o:—

Sharp Rise In Raw Jute

WEEKLY REVIEW

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly review, dated Calcutta, 27th September:—

JUTE SHARES.

The market during the week has been an advancing one on account of speculative buying. Howrahs and Kamarhattys have recorded a sensational rise on account of speculative purchases. Several "Bears" too have covered there sales and their purchases too imparted an impetus to the market. Kamarhattys on Thursday touched Rs. 520 and since then there had been a slight reaction. On Friday again speculative buying pushed up prices of Kamarhattys from Rs. 505 to Rs. 518 and Howrahs from Rs. 17-4 to Rs. 48-14. This rise in shares was also due to a sensational rise in the price of raw jute, which was pushed up by speculators from Rs. 29-8 to highest Rs. 34-8. Hessians in sympathy recorded a small rise.

Any rise in the price of jute shares is not justified on the following grounds:—

(1) Advance in the price of jute.

(2) practically no advance in hessians, in fact 11 Porters have been weak with lower prices.

(3) Heavy goods have dropped during the week and Cornsacks have recorded a decline of more than Rs. 2.

(4) There is no improvement in the margin of profits to the mills. In fact the reports of Craig, Waverly, Alexandra and Alliance Jute Mills which have recently been out, all show a dismal reading.

Other shares besides Howrahs and Kamarhattys have not participated in the rise to any appreciable extent. Market at the close was however firm.

JUTE FABRICS.

Hessians recorded a small rise on Thursday this week in sympathy with a sensational rise in the price of raw jute. Since then prices for hessians have been fluctuating within narrow limits with a easier tendency. Oveaseas markets continue uninterested and in consequence a small business done by shippers. Hessians closed quietly steady. Heavy goods have been dull and rates have inclined downwards. Towards the close there was a further drop in prices and rates were easier all round. Heavy goods closed quiet. Fatka market was irregular touched highest during the week Rs. 3-15, lowest Rs. 3-3 and closed Rs. 3-9.

The prices for the P|D. orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters.	11 Porters.
Opened at Rs.	8-9	11-9
Lowest at Rs.	8-7	11-0
Highest at Rs.	8-13	11-10
Closed at Rs.	8-7	11-0

RAW JUTE.

Market during the week have ruled firm and a sensational rise was recorded on account of heavy speculative operations and "Bears" covering. Mills have also done a large line and have been showing reluctance at the ruling levels. Up-country markets have become steadier and sellers have become more reserved. Towards the close market was easier on selling pressure and prices declined to some extent. Market at the close was quietly steady. Prices during the week fluctuated as follows:—(December Delivery) opened at Rs. 29-12, highest at Rs. 34-8, lowest at Rs. 29-12 and closed at Rs. 32-6.

COTTONS.

Dull conditions have obtained in this section and very little business was transacted. A small lot of Bengal Luxmi changed hands at Rs. 72. Cawnpore Textile were quoted at Rs. 2-4 and Kesoram (ord.) were dealt in round Rs. 3. Bengal-Nagpore (ord.) on the declaration of a dividend of annas twelve per share against Rs. 2 per share declared during the last half-year, have bene on offer at Rs. 28 without meeting with any response from buyers. Dunbar (ord.) were nominally quoted at Rs. 140.

RAILWAYS.

This section met with more sellers than buyers and only a limited business was put through. There were sellers of Bankura-Damodar and Burdwan-Cutwa at lower levels without attracting buyers. Hoshiarpur Doab changed hands at Rs. 68 against the last listed rate of Rs. 72 while Darjeeling-Himalayan Preferences were on offer at Rs. 78.

The Stock Exchange will remain closed from 27th September to 12th October, 1930, on account of Durga and Lakshmi Poojas and therefore the next issue of our report will be of 18th October, 1930.

R. T. CONFERENCE, A "BUNKUM."

Mahatma "Far Sceing Man."

BRITISH SYMPATHISER'S TRIBUTE.

In the course of a letter dated London, September 4, a British friend writes to a Bombay Indian merchant as follows:—

We thank you for your letter dated the 15th August together with several papers received which we highly appreciate. Such news we do not receive in our papers. However, we are rather surprised to read in detail every thing what is going on in India and we are very proud of the Indians in the manner they suffer for their freedom. It is such sufferings will be amply rewarded in the long run and we fully believe that India will soon be free and our best wishes for your success will always be with you.

No doubt that Mr. Gandhi is a far seeing man and every success depends on him alone. The whole World admires Mr. Gandhi and respects him and thinks very highly of him and on him salvation of India depends and not on this side. Put forth your demand and you will get it. Now is the time. Fight for your right until the wrongs of the past are righted once for all. Round Table Conference is all a farce, we hope that the Indian leaders will see through the lines before they embark to come to London. The battle must be fought in India and not in London, and the Victory will be yours. God be with you all and help you all to win what you deserve and that is freedom and equality—and a Change of Heart and understanding—on the part of the British Government.

We can see that India will soon be freed and she will be the best friend of England very soon. If England gives India what she demands then England will be O. K., failing which England will lose every thing in India, knowing this fully well they cannot afford to wait very long. Have patience and you will all soon get Home Rule. But do not give up the fight, stick to your demands, and go forward. Stand firm on the battle ground in India and do not send your Leaders to London, it will only be a mockery. The Round Table Conference is a Bunkum.

Yes, the boycott system is the best and strongest weapon that India can make use of to gain every thing. Millions are affected by the boycott system. Lancashire and Manchester Mills are suffering terribly and thousands are unemployed and the number is on the increase and several mills there closed down due to the boycott. Selfishness is the root cause of everything, hence they think "Might is right". God made all nations, hence I consider all are brothers and sisters in this World, and equally the children of One God. If all men and women were of my opinion, I am sure, this World would be a real Paradise to live in, but the selfishness of men makes it a Hell for all. However, I do not wish to preach to you my own gospel, but I say "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free'. All these things cannot last long. England sooner or later must give Home Rule to India, and believe me, our friends here and I are with you all sharing your sufferings in our humble ways, and we all wish you the best of luck and happiness.

Needless Fuss About R101

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Meteorological Office attached to Air Ministry in the past month was busy organising weather reporting routine along the route of R101 to India to ensure accurate weather information which is vital to the success of the flight. The airship will carry M. A. Giblett, Chief Meteorological Officer, Airship Division, and a carefully devised wireless timetable has been drawn up to ensure its getting adequate and regular information from Cardington, Malta, Ismailia, Baghdad and Karachi. Reuter.

RANPUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S APPLICATION.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

The Ranpur Enquiry Committee appointed by the local Bar Association, which as served with a prohibitory order by the District Magistrate under Section 144 Crminal Procedure Code has to-day submitted an application to the District Magistrate to rescind that order on the ground that the "order amounts to an unwarranted encroachment on the constitutional right of every British citizen to discuss the conduct of a public servant with view to take suitable legal action.—A. P.

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Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves, bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.

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Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Oct.		
8th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	14,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA §	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,937
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA §	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA x	20,937
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE, TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£87	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible]	DUMANA	8,427
[illegible]	DOMALA	8,422
1931. Mar. 28th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 18th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
18	Alipore	Straits, China and Japan.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
24th	Razmak	Colombo
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about		
Sept. 29th		
Oct. 3rd	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
4th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
6th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Fort Okha.
8th	Karoa	East and South Africa via Marmagoa and Scyhelles.
8th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	25th Sept.	5th Oct.
Hamburg Maru	10th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Havre Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Borneo Maru .	8th Nov.	20th Nov.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25472
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 858.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Terukuni Maru@	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruna Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov
KamoMaru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@ 2Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
(@) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Oct	26 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru ..	23000	30 Oct	5 Nov
Yawata Maru	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.

Others are Orient-Pacific regular American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22278 and 22279
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND BUYERS.

By the order of Messrs. H. Somji Dossa & Co., the proprietors of The Bombay Furniture Manufacturing Co. closing their business Messrs. MISTRY & CO., auctioneers will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chakla Street, the Stock-in-trade of H. Somji Dossa & Co. consisting of various designs household furniture, swings, chesterfield and drawingroom suites, big lot perembulators camp furniture, also upholstery and furniture materials such as silk and cotton tapestry springs, handles, hinges, glass, marble slabs etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF UPPER DUNCAN ROAD AND KAMATIPURA 5TH LANE AND NEXT TO KARAMSEY DAMJI'S PROPERTY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st November next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the site:—

A piece of land admeasuring about 60 square yards situate at the junction of Upper Duncan Road and Kamatipura 5th Lane bearing Collector's New Survey No. 6406, Cadastral Survey No. 773 of Byculla Division and bounded on the North, South and West by the property lately belonging to Rao Bahadur Karamsey Damji bearing Cadastral Survey No. 772 and on the East by Upper Duncan Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley & Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation of to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 1.

Wildenfels, Velde, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2

Shuja, Dorn, Aden.
Golconda, Caruthers, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Oct. 1.

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Wildenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 480 deck passengers.

S S Shuja:—The T M Coy's steamer Shuja, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for, Aden, with ballast.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Golconda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1930.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Wildenfels, Karachi, 4-10 L Edwards Ltd.
3 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 14-10, N Y Kaisha.
4 Viceroy of India, London, 4-10; M M and Co.
6 Clan Macvicar, Dunkirk, 4-10, J Finlay and Co.
7 Mundra, London, 4-10, M M & Co.
8 Birkenfels, Hamburg, 3-10, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Cupodimonte, Karachi, 3-10, L T & M I
14 Pilsna, Trieste, 1-10 L T & M Co.
15 Karoa, Durban, 3-10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 5-10, O S Kaisha Ltd.
2 Jalavihar, Rangoon, 2-10, Scindia S N Co.
4 Varela, Busreh, 3-10, M M and Co.
8 Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 3-10, L Naranji and Co.
10|11 Dogra, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Jalavijaya, NF, 4-10, Scindia S N Co Ltd.
C|R Oostcappelle, M Coast, 3-10, Merchant S N Co.
D|E Golconda, Rangoon, 2-10 M M & Co.
N Napura, Calcutta, 5-10, M M and Co.
P Fukko Maru, NF, 7-10, T Morrison and Co.
Q Skuld, Bangkok, 5-10, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind 3-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 10-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 17-10-30, P and O. Co.
Razmak, 23-10-30, P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 24-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 10-10-30, M M & Co.
Elysia, 6-10-30, C T Co.
C|London, 7-10-30, K N Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackentosh 15-10-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels 1-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Schonfels 9-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, 10-10-30, M Italiana.
Tabinta, 10-10-30, T M and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

George 8-10-30, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Knoxville City, 2-10-30, M M and Co.
Dulhart, 13-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
City of Harvard 8-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Sovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk, 5-10-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Malaca Maru, 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 19-10-30 O S Kaisha
Martua 23-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 9-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Havre Maru 25-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-11-30, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 15-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata 20-11-30, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE.

Comorin, 10-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola 11-10-30 M M & Co.
Khandalla, 25-10-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

Viceroy of India 9-10-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macvicar, NF, J F Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia, NF, G T Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Velantia NF J F Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 4-10-30 M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birkenfels, 2-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels, 4-10-30, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KARACHI.

Capo-di-Monti 2-10-30 M Italiana.

FOR DURBAN.

Karoa, 8-10-30 M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela 3-10-30 M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Jaladuta N. F. S. S. N. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sumatra Maru 5-10-30 O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 14-10-30 N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Gurna, NF, M M and Co.
Golconda NF, M M and Co.
Dogra, NF, T M Co.
Jalavihar, NF, S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mirpura NF M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld 5-10-30, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India 10000 Ohlson P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 4477 Gill M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macvicar, 3,620, Roger, J F Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia, 4,371, Munro, G T Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Velancia 4,537 J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birkenfels 3,851 Vors L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels, 3,794, Velde, L Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Capo-di-Monte 3,543 Massabo M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Sumatra Maru 4272 Shimmura O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 3,615, Tani, Kaisha.

FOR KARACHI.

Jaladuta, 3085, Baker, S S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela 2,043 Ramsay M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Dogra 2281 Capello T. M. Co.
Jalavihar, 3,381, Park, S S N Co.
Gurna, 5,248, Brown, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalavijaya 3711 Taylor S S N Co.
Nirpura 2975 Wilson M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld 649 Robary F F Campbell & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karoa 3,329 Fishley M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Clan Macvicar, 30-9-30.
Rotarnur 30-9-30.
Karoa 30-9-30.
Dogra 30-9-30
Oostcappille 30-9-30.

EXPORTS.

—:o:—

Oct. 1.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—25 bales animal skin, H Ossman and Co; 31 bales animal skin, M H Ladha and Co; 25 bales animal skin, P M Hassam; 5 bales animal skin, M Nissim; 13 bales animal skin, Dadabhai and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, M M and Co; 8 cases Brasses, J A Begbie and Co; 1 cwt Brassware, Thos Cook and Sons.

For Varna:—15 bales cotton yarn Swadshi Mills Co.

For Jaffa:—8 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—20 bales animal hair, W H Brady and Co; 9 bales wool raw, Coles and King's Ltd; 26 bales wool raw, H Jeewan; 184 bales wool raw, D Bassoon and Co; 2,693 bales wool raw, R Virchand and Co; 8 bales wool raw, T Manekchand; 685 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 50 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal and Co; 125 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co; 80 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal and Sons; 92 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons; 102 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co; 50 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—45 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.

For Marseilles:—15 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Volkart Bros.

For Montreal:—3 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Ltd.

For Constantinople:—10 bales [illegible] and Co.

For Alexandretta:—25 bales cotton twist, Phoenix Mills Co.

For Port Said:—150 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Mundra for London:—1,976 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—1,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—1 bale cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Valencia for Antwerp:—225 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros; 4,000 cwts groundnut cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Ghent:—25 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

For Barcelona:—350 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 125 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Hull:—6,800 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.

S S Birkenfels for Antwerp:—1,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 341 cwts Linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg:—4,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.

S S Capo di Monti for Genoa:—5,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg Co.

For Vetencial:—985 cwts cardi-seed, T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Wildenfels for Leith:—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy and Co.

S S Kaga Maru, for Kobe:—536 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg Co; 3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg Co, 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd

S S Sumatra Maru for Shanghai:—1,500 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—700 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

Oct. 1.

S S Tourcoing, Agents G Trdg Co, from Oslo:—548 cases paper, 204 cases nails, 100 brls whale oil.

From Brevik:—709 cases paper.

From Gothenburg:—1,782 cases paper, 135 cases hinges, 35 cases under, 26 brls woodpulps, 51 brls glue, 305 brls chemicals, 132 bdles nails, 3,049 bdles ceiling boards.

For Hamburg:—54 cases paper, 250 cases Eware, 50 cases glue, 35 cases fish, 20 drums chemicals 65 bdles flanges, 664 bdles gas pipes, 300 bdles squares.

For Antwerp:—100 drums chemicals, 391 bdles steel blates 456 bdles steel sheets, 100 bdles steel bars, 400 bdle steel rods, 330 bdle steel nails, 100 bdle glass ware, 2,500 pces tiles, 767 coils wire, 75 cases preserves, 100 bdls lead.

From Rotterdam:—13 cases paper, 1,500 cases vegetable products.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Oct. close at 5s. 9 3/4d. up 2d.
Dec. close at 5s. 11 1/4d. up 2-3/4d.
Mar. close at 6s. 0 1/4d. up 2-1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept. per bushel $75 up 1/2.
Dec. per bushel $78-1/8 up 7/8.
Mar. per bushel $81-5/8 up 1.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 13.75 unchanged.
Feb. 16.05 up 5.

WHEAT CABLE.

"Improved tone. Should advance if Plate and America support which may produce buying actual."

LINSEED CABLES.

"Buenos Ayres cable market affected by selling orders abroad. Momentarily better undertone in sympathy with wheat. Entitled to a reaction after much a decline. Think advicable take some profits."

NEW ARLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Sept. 30.

October	10.16 + 23
January	10.52 + 26
Middling Spot	10.00 + 22

New York. 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time. 11 a.m.

Oct. (New Contract)	10.10
January (Contract)	10.41
March (New Contract)	10.57

New York. 11-35 a.m.

Oct. (New Contract)	Unquoted.
Jan. (New Contract)	Unquoted
March (New Contract)	Unquoted

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

	Sept. 30 Opening	Sept. 30 Closing
October	5.48	5.47—.02
November		5.51—.01
December		5.57—.01
January	5.61	5.62—.01
February		5.68—.01
March	5.72	5.73—.01
April		5.78—.01
May	5.82	5.83—.01
June		5.87—
July	5.90	5.91—.01
August		5.96—.01
September		5.98—.01
October		6.03—
Middling Spot		5.70—.08

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Heavy Short Covering And Trade Buying

BETTER DEMAND FOR CLOTH IN U. S. A.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market early declined 22 points on pressure of selling but recovered 29 points on trade buying and covering by shorts. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 29 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 10.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 23 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 22 points to 10 cents.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points. There was scattered demand and the market closed at a decline of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.70 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at unchanged prices while Egyptian Cotton futures advanced 7 points.

PRICES TO DECLINE AGAIN.

Messrs. Thos. Smith Co. states:

Note:—As anticipated by us yesterday a reaction has set in on "short" covering and should "shorts" choose to cover further prior to Bureau Report, the present advance may go somewhat further. Although the exports from America are comparatively better by 2 lac B/s, the World's Spinners' Taking continues disappointing with a deficit of 3-1/4 lac B/s. Though the cotton is now moving freely, we do not consider the height of movement will be seen until the middle of November. Frost period is now approaching and some mention of early frost may be anticipated from the South but this cannot be taken seriously, for apart from some extreme northerly points, where frost is usually expected about the middle of October, the average date for killing frost is the middle of November. On any strong advance, we prefer moderate sales as we believe after the issuance of the Bureau Report, prices will again decline.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 10.19 plus .07.

N. Y. October Lowest 9.90 —.22

N. Y. December Highest 10.53 (2.58 p.m.).

N. Y. December Lowest 10.30 (12-51 p.m.).

Hornby.—"Cotton influenced by advance on Wheat."

Reuter.—Market early declined on pressure of selling but later advanced on trade buying and covering by shorts.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall along Carolina Coast and Alabama.

9-15 a.m.—New York cables:—Last fortnight sales of cloth in the United States have been somewhat above production, and in the other cotton consuming countries they have been equal to current production. Mill activity has been just about maintained. Mill margins in United States are much wider than two months ago.

11 a.m.—Less pressure. Rather better tone in the Liverpool market.

3-30 p.m.—New York cables:—Good business doing in textiles, prices steady, much better feeling. Market showing definitely stronger resistance, barring unforeseen developments doubt upturn importance near future as bear pressure likely to continue and may force further drop, but think may far from bottom.

9 p.m.—New York.—Short covering, trade is buying, less Southern selling.

Private estimate: Clement Curt's and Co. estimate Condition 53.5 per cent crop 14,168,000 bales.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May Expected eq. 5.37.

Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 190/- eq. 4.51.

Difference 136 pts. eq. Rs. 80/-.

New York May (Close) 10.83 eq. 5.43.

Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 199/- eq. 4.51.

Difference 92 pts eq. Rs. 41/-.

Liverpool-New York.

(At Liverpool close) Jan. 85, May 88 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Sept. 30.

October	10.19 + .07
December	10.45 + .16
January	10.35 + .18
Oct. (New Contract	10.18 + .23
Dec. (New Contract)	10.40 + .16
Jan. (New Contract)	10.51 + .15
Mar. (New Contract)	10.53 + .29
May (New Contract)	10.83 + .28
Middling Spot	10.35 + .10

"Who Killed JACK DONOVAN"

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1930.

DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES TO BE PICKETED

To Prevent Foreign Cloth Imports

CONGRESS MEASURES TO STIFFEN BOYCOTT

DAY AND NIGHT VIGIL OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

An innovation in the picketing activities is under contemplation by the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. This new method is intended to intensify the picketing campaign in connection with the boycott of foreign cloth. As the activities of the picketers in private shops have proved successful, the "War Council" is of the opinion that it should now think of completely stopping the importation of foreign cloth.

PICKETING WAREHOUSES.

Port Trust Warehouses where all goods have to be stocked before delivery to the respective addresses are proposed to be picketed by the Congress volunteers. The Congress people expect this step will prove a most effective form of picketing, as no goods can be taken to any private godowns, except from this place.

It is likely that this new turn in picketing from the public places to Port Trust warehouses will lead to a clash with the police. But the Congress people are prepared to take the risk in view of the great success they are likely to achieve.

WHERE TO BEGIN.

It is also intended to carry on the picketing in a thorough manner. Picketing will start right from the very beginning from the time the workers remove the goods from the steamers to the godown. The warehouses will also be picketed when the goods are taken by the respective addresses. This new campaign will be put into operation in a couple of days.

The manner of picketing will also vary considerably. As soon as a steamer from foreign ports touches the harbour, the volunteers will go to the docks and persuade the workers not to handle bales or cases of foreign cloth. If some of them persist, the volunteers will then offer satyagraha with a view to impress upon them that they should not handle foreign goods.

If the attempts of the Satyagrahis fail, they will again be posted at the Port Trust warehouses where the goods have to be stocked before delivery to the owners.

Fifty Congress volunteers will be on duty at the Docks day and night. The work will be carried on in shifts.

Another view of the Sunday procession as it reached the Flora Fountain. It is estimated that nearly a lakh and a half people

S. AFRICAN WHITES' CONSPIRACY AGAINST COLOURED PEOPLES.

Lord Passfields Firmness Infuriates Them.

IS THERE A PLACE FOR NON-WHITES IN THE EMPIRE ?

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Cape Town.—Even greater attention is being given in South Africh at present to the situation which has arisen through British Governments, white paper on native policy in East Africa than matters connected with Imperial Conference.

As an outcome of North Rhodesia's strong distate of white paper views, North Rhodesian elected members of Legislative Council have approached Lord Passfield with a proposal for amalgamation with South Rhodesia, which has responsible Government. They point out in this connection their common interests.

AGGRESSIVE POLICY.

The "Cape Times" in an aggressively worded leader attacking British Government condemns the white paper as Downing Street interference in most arbitrary and dictatoriol form. It says the reply to North Rhodesias request will be the first test of the lengths to which interference is to be carried.—Reuter.

A cordon of Police was kept in readiness at the C. J Hall as a part of the police arrangements.

5 P. C. SURTAX ON BACHELOR'S INCOMES

Germany's New Financial Proposal.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Berlin.—Government's financial proposals now published generally follow the forecast cabled yesterday. Departmental expenditure is reduced by £15 millions and a sur-tax of five per cent is imposed on incomes of bachelors and spinsters.

Increased tobacco tax is expected to furnish additional £8 millions sterling.—Reuter.

LORD CECIL'S ATTACK ON SLAVERY

League Unwilling To Take Energetic Measures

RUGBY, Sept. 30.

At the League Assembly to-day Lord Cecil made a vigorous attack on the dilatory methods of the League in dealing with the slavery problem. He declared that there were still about five million slaves in the world.

He complained that the proposal of the British Delegation to convene an International Conference had been rejected by the Committee and he deeply regretted that the League did not itself take more energetic steps to deal with the situation.

The report of the Sixth Committee on Slavery was adopted but the British delegation abstained from voting.

LOW RECORD PRICE OF RUBBER.

RUGBY, Sept. 30.

On the London Exchange to-day rubber touched a new low record at three five-eighths pence a pound, decline of one-eighth. 3d a day. Tin also fell £2-11-3 per ton to £125/7/6/-.—B. O. W.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY, Sept. 30.

Index figures of the cost of living in Great Britain have been lower during the past six months than those recorded previously at any time since the War. Figures show average percentage of increase as compared with July 1914 for all items included by the Ministry of Labour in their statistics and the level fell below sixty for the first time at the beginning of April this year.

Two months later it was down to 54 and at the beginning of September it stood at 57. The 1929 monthly average percentage of increase ranged from 60 to 67. Figures have been influenced mainly by the cheapness of food.

APRIL 26—BRITISH CENSUS DAY

The Registrar General announces that subject to confirmation by the Statutory Procedure, it has been decided that April 26, 1931 will be Census Day in connection with the forthcoming census.—B. O. W.

DOMINIONS AND G. BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A prolonged meeting of Cabinet followed Dominion Premiers' Conference with Mr. MacDonald.—Reuter.

Sergeant Birkenshaw who was injured has died.

GANDHI WEEK IN THANA.

Crowded Programme Of National Activities.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, September 29.

Under the auspices of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee, Gandhi Week was observed from Friday to Thursday last. On Saturday Mr. K. N. Kotwal, a local pleader, delivered an inspiring speech on 'The present situation'. The lecturer traced the history of the Congress activities from the very beginning laying particular stress on the methods adopted by the leaders with a view to bringing it home to the people of Great Britain the intensity of the desire for Swaraj that is felt in India.

On Sunday the National Flag Salutation Ceremony was performed by Mr. S. M. Abhyankar, pleader. Throughout the Gandhi Week, the Swayam Sevikas kept themselves busy with the Charkas at the house of Mrs. Parvatibai Karnik, the President of the Congress Swayam Sevika Sangha. Mrs. Sushilabai Nadkarni and Miss Lanoomati Dharandhar, the Secretaries of the Sangha, went round the city and collected funds for the Sangh. On Friday in the evening a procession of the ladies was organised by the Swayam Sevika Sangha and was taken from the Shanta Sadan throughout the city. In front was a car nicely decorated with National Flags and in which was kept a beautiful photo of Mahatmaji with garlands made of Khaddar all round it.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Saturday, at 3-30 p.m. Prize Distribution ceremony was held in the hall of Shet Nagindas Motilal near the creek. Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Parvatiben, wife of Mr. Nagindas Motilal to those who could turn out best possible yarn on the Charkha. At the outset, Mrs. Krishnabai Rangnekar proposed that Mrs. Parvatiben should preside over the meeting. After the proposal was duly seconded by Mrs. Sushilabai Nadkarni, Mrs. Parvatiben took the chair. Miss Dharandhar then read the Charkha Saptaha. Prizes were then distributed. The prize-winners were Miss Krishna Taskar, Miss Putala Dighe, and Miss Dhanbai Ovalekar. The President congratulated the Sangha for having organised the Charkha Week and said that Mahatmaji was perfectly right when he said that Charkha would improve the economic condition of poverty-striken India. The President expressed her desire to become a member of the Sangha and announced a gift of Rs. 25/- to the Sangha.

The proceedings terminated after the President was thanked by Mrs. Nadkarni for her gift and for having taken the trouble to preside over the meeting.

AMERICAN OIL MAGNATE'S CHARITY FUND IN BRITAIN

Rejoicings Of "New York Times"

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The "New York Times" in a leader, rejoices at the establishment by the American philanthrophist and oil magnate Mr. Edward Harkness of a "Pilgrim Trust" Fund of ten million dollars, for charitable purposes in Britain to testify to his admiration of the manner in which Britain has incurred and borne the burdens of the Great War. The New York Times" says:—"There must be innumerable citizens of the United States who wish to be able to do what Mr. Harkness has done, but, we can, at least applaud the substantial expression he has given to his own feelings of admiring sympathy."

The Trustees of the Fund are Mr. Baldwin, Mr. John Buchan, Lord MacMilan, Sir James Irvine and Sir Josiah Stamp.—Reuter.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

But Without A Majority.

LONDON, Septw. 30.

Vienna.—In the new Cabinet Vaugoin is Chancellor and Minister of defence, Seipel is Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Starhemberg Minister of Interior and Hueber Minister of Justice.

Pan-Germans and Agrarians refused to enter administration. The New Cabinet being without majority the Assembly will be dissolved immediately, and new elections will be held in November.—Reuter.

IS NEW INDIA AN INDIAN COMPANY?

Question Asked At Annual Meeting.

The Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, which in the ordinary course should have been finished in a few minutes took three hours to be over due to inordinately lengthy speeches of a couple of shareholders who were given utmost leniency by the chairman. The meeting was called at 4 p.m. in the company's office in Central Bank Building and was not over till 7-15 p.m.

Owing to a peculiar heat wave on Monday the shareholders had a very uncomfortable time and many preferred to leave the place owing to excessive heat.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala presided and moved adoption of the report of the working of the company of last year. After providing for all other outgoings, and bringing in the balance of last year amounting to Rs. 169,722 the report showed a balance of Rs. 675,695 which the directors recommended to absorb as follows:—

Payment of dividend at the rate of Re. 1/1 per share which would absorb Rs. 504, 408 leaving a balance of Rs. 171, 557 to be carried forward to the next account.

The proceedings were interspersed with some amusing remarks from a few shareholders.

AN INDIAN COMPANY.

Mr. Mehta, a shareholder, criticising the report said out of a capital of Rs. 77 lakhs, Rs. 45 lakhs were invested outside India. He, therefore, offered to give Rs. 500 to anybody who could prove that New India was an Indian company.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani criticised the management and said one of the directors (Sir P. C. Sethna) was going to the Round Table Conference to put the case for India for Dominion Status. He asked Sir P. C. Sethna what steps he had taken to introduce Dominion Status in the New India by Indianising the service. The same speaker also created considerable laughter by supporting the resolution to confirm the appointment of Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha as director.

INVITATIONS TO MR. S. ALI.

He expressed a hope that Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha would not only give his business, which was very large and extensive one, to the New India but also influence Maulana Shaukat Ali to give his business also to the company. He created a peal of laughter by suggesting to the directors that if any vacancy occurred on the directorate next time, they would not forget Maulana Shaukat Ali.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the directors was approved and the same auditors as last year were

Expenditure Of Govt. Depts. To Be Reduced By 8 Million.

SALARIES OF ALL STATE OFFICIALS TO BE REDUCED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Berlin.—The Chancellor Brsening has submitted to President Hindenburg Government's financial reform programme to cover a budget deficit of 37½ million sterling due to unemployment and decline of revenue, and to prevent further deficit in the coming year. It is understood that salaries of members of Cabinet will be reduced by twenty percent and salaries of all State officials, by six per cent and unemployment insurance tax increased by 2 per cent to 6½ per cent. Bachelors and and spinsters will probably be taxed. Expenditure of Government departments will be reduced by eight million sterling.

It is anticipated that the Reichstag, which will meet on 13th October, will reject Government's financial reform programme and that President Hindenburg will authorise Government to legalise it and adjourn Parliament until spring.—Reuter.

BETTER ORGANISATION NEEDED.

To Give The Country A Lead

B. G. LOKARE ON SEVA DAL ORGANISATION.

Sjt. B. G. Lokare, Secretary General of the Hindustani Seva Dal inspected the rally of the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers in the Congress House. Sjt. Sowani, the President, explained the activities of the Seva Dal, including the work in the kitchen department, in the hospital, in the Congress House etc., and expressed his regret that the Seva Dal in Bombay had not reached the watermark of discipline which is necessary for a Seva Dal organisation. Mr. Sowani assured the Secretary General that within a few days it would be possible to show a more disciplined and efficient body of volunteers.

"EXCELLENT WORK."

Mr. Lokare, speaking to the volunteers said, "I have read in the papers that the Bombay Hindustani Seva Dal is doing excellent work, but the necessary discipline and organisation are not to be seen. The work done by them under the direction of the "War Council" is an example to the country at large. And you have got no little responsibility, in giving the lead in a disciplined and efficient manner.

CREDIT GOES TO LADIES.

I am glad that the Lady Volunteers of the Seva Dal in Bombay have this time come forth to shoulder their responsibility with courage and ability. To-day ladies who are even unlettered have taken part in Satyagraha in various provinces. The credit of setting up an example, no doubt, goes to the Bombay Ladies and I trust that under the Seva Dal, there will be a new chapter in the history of Bombay.

The strength of an organisation depends upon the training of the members, their individual responsibility in observing discipline and a proper formation of units. I urge all members to keep this in mind and put forth their efforts in this direction.

FLAG SALUTATION.

The Flag Salutation should become the routine disciplinary demonstration. It should be carried out with the proper discipline and should not take more than a few minutes, say about five with some briskness.

Mr. Tahamanker thanked Mr. Lokare and assured him that the Provincial Board would try its best to bring up a better and more efficient organisation at an early date.

SATYAGRAHA AS PRACTISED IN SURREY !

Deats Tell Plain English To Bench

Frederick William Deats, tea-room and garage proprietor, of Burgh Heath, Surrey, was summoned at the Epsom Court for the non-payment of rates amounting to £17 11s. 6d.

He admitted owing the money, and asked for a month in which to pay.

Evidence was given by Mr. A.R. Cotton, for the Epsom Rural District Council. He asked for a distress warrant, and said he was opposed to an adjournment of the case.

Deats: "The money is not due until September 25. Let me give you a little plain English.

"You make your laws to suit your own ends. Do you get paid for your work before it is finished?"

The Chairman: A distress warrant will be issued.

Deats: "Just as you like. You will get nothing. It is foolish you to try it on."

"Daily Herald."

Midnapore.—During an excise raid near Kharari at Gopinathpore, early this morning, a violent mob attacked the Sub-Inspector and staff. The Sub-Inspector ordered firing. One person was killed. A constable and Duffadar were kidnapped by the mob, but subsequently rescued. The additional Superintendent of Police has gone to the scene of occurrence with reinforcements.—A. P.

Jessore.—The Srikole Post Office was attacked on Monday night by about ten armed dacoits who however secured only Rs. 73. The dacoits were reported to be dressed in khaki shorts.—A. P.

MACHADO-"PUPPET OF AMERICAN FINANCE"

Students And Police Clash.

RUSH ON PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Havana.—There was a pitched battle between armed students and the police round the Presidential palace, wither students marched shooting into air and shouting "Down with President Machado".

Police reinforcements were rushed up. Students attempted to disarm them and firing broke out lasting half hour in which six were seriously injured.

There has been intense unrest for months past. Machado's enemies claiming that he is mere puppet of powerful American financiers.—Reuter.

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